The Weekly Post.

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AGAIN.

Come, gently breathing o'er the eager land,
With fresh green grass that springs to kiss thy feet,
With little brooks that sparkle in the sand,
April's faint, shining clouds both soft and fleet,
All the fair tnings that do thine advent greet,
Flowers with their blue eyes still by snow-drifts wet,
South winds and flying showers; all, all, how sweet,
Could I forget!

Spill from thy white hands all the tender buds,
An opal mist in every gray old tree;
Pour from thine urn the rushing silver floods,
That leap and dance and struggle to be free;
Coax the pink May blooms to look up at thee,
Fearless of stormy wind or frosts that fret;
Enchantress, bring not back the past to me,
Let me forget!

Alas! when all thy spells but hide a sting,
When the wild blooms in each fragile bell
A lurking drop of bitter honey bring,
When hills and forests one worn story tell,
When through the bird's new warble sounds a knell,
When grief and sweetness are in all things met,
When winds repeat those voices loved too well,
Can I forget!

Poor pangs of earth! I know there comes a day,
Not far nor late, when God's restoring spring
Shall set aside these miracles of clay,
And His serene immortal summer bring,
Wherein I shall not pine for anything,
Not mortal love, nor loss, nor weak regret,
But at his feet my grateful rapture sing,
And so forget!

—Rose Terry Cooke.

HOW SHE WAS REVENGED.

Kate Murray was only a teacher—only a teacher in Madame Morrelli's French and English Day and Boarding-school, at a salary so meagre that she sometimes wondered how she managed to live upon it at all. But nevertheless, live she did, and kept up a pretty decent appearance, too, by dint of freshened ribbons, turned silks, and bonnets skillfully trimmed after the fashion of those she saw in the Broadway milliner's window; and, as was natural enough in a woman, Miss Murray looked forward to marriage as the only escape from this life of drudgery.

"For I'm tired of it all," Miss Murray said to herself. "French verbs, Thursday compositions, German exercises, and drawings in crayon and water colors. I don't think it was ever my vocation to teach the young idea how to shoot. I'd a great deal rather go out to housework, if it was only genteel."

Miss Murray was what the world calls "a very fine girl." Tall and rosy, with deep wine-brown eyes, chestnut hair, slightly rippled, as if stirred by some invisible breeze, and a healthy English complexion, like a rose in full bloom. She had a sort of stately grace in her movements that made even her turned dresses and died gloves look stylish; and Katherine Murray was the prettiest girl in Mrs. Leatherwing's boarding-house.

"I really think you've made a conquest of him, my dear," said Mrs. Leatherwing, a lady who had been very pretty once, and still kept up the illusion with pearl powder, false curls and a touch of rouge.

"Nonsense!" said Kate, with her eyes shining and her cheeks very pink.

"But just look at the common sense of the thing," persisted the landlady. "Boquets every day; invitations to the opera, whenever there's anything worth hearing; new kid gloves, all the latest novels. Of course he means something serious, Miss Katherine, and I'm glad of it, for he's got a nice income, and isn't much over forty, and its really time he thought of settling himself. I hope, Miss Katherine, when you're married to him, you won't be too proud to notice your old friends."

"I shall always be grateful to you or your kindness, Mrs. Leatherwing, whatever lot in life may await me," said Kate, flinging her arm around the good-natured landlady's waist and kissed her heartily.

In fact it had become, as far as appearance went, quite a foregone conclusion. Kate was a sensible girl, not apt to fly off at a tangent, nor to be misled by a mere chance concatenation of circumstances; and Kate really believed that Mr. Appleton Arkwright meant something."

"But I wonder why he doesn't propose?" Kate asked herself, one night, as she was musing, in her little, fireless room, after an evening among the Italian lakes and Swiss sunsets of the Academy of Designs. She was kneeling at the window, looking at the three little stars she could not just see, between the *chevaux de frise* of chimney pots, with her pretty pink nostrils buried in a boquet of cream colored roses, edged with white carnations. "I thought surely he was going to, when he squeezed my hand so, in the carriage, coming home! Oh, how happy I shall be when—"

And then, blushing and dimpling all over, Kate extinguished her wretched kerosene lamp, and went to bed. And all through her dreams went one refrain—

"He loves me! He loves me!"

For it is only once in a lifetime that one can be eighteen and in love!

. . . . . .

"Mrs. Hayes, who would have thought of meeting you?"

"Kate Murray, is this yourself, or a pink-cheeked vision of May? Well, I declare, I am delighted to see you. Where are you staying now? I am only in town a few days, but I must see something of you."

Kate gave her address, with a beaming face. It was seldom she encountered an old school-friend like Nina Hayes.

"Seventeen Domino Place! Well, was there ever such a curious coincidence!" cried Mrs. Hayes. "Then, of course, you know Appleton Arkwright?"

"Know him?"—Kate colored like a whole cluster of apple-blossoms. "I—yes—that is, I sit opposite him at the table."

"Isn't he a fine fellow?" cried Mrs. Hayes, effusively. "It's he that has brought me to town, partly. He is engaged to be married to a dear friend of mine—Patience Eldridge—and I have come to New York to select her trousseau. The wedding is to be next month."

The deep crimson surged over Kate Murray's neck, cheeks and brow.

"Engaged! Appleton Arkwright! It can't be possible!" she spoke, almost before she knew that she was uttering a sound.

"Oh, but it is," nodded Mrs Hayes. "It's quite a long standing affair. Patience is an heiress, and her uncle wished her to be quite sure of her own mind before anything was irrevocably settled. She's a dear love of a creature—not pretty, perhaps, but the sweetest, most sensible girl I ever knew. We are staying at the Moreland House. Mr. Arkwright is to spend this evening with us. Won't you come, too? It will be so pleasant, as you are acquaintances."

Kate Murray hesitated an instant.

"Yes," she said, at last; "I will come."

But a strange, curious glitter had come into the brown liquid depths of her eyes—an unwonted hardness around the exquisite curves of her deep red mouth, as she turned away.

"So that is the end of it all!" she said to herself, with a short, hard laugh.

Miss Murray was none of your sentimental heroines who dissolve into sudden grief. There was plenty of heartbreak in the recesses of her inner being, but you saw no outward traces of it. She went through her school duties just as usual, although her heart felt cold and dead within her, like a lump of ice, and the whole world seemed changed. But when she got home, she went straight to her desk, took out a certain little journal, gilt-edged, and tied with ribbon, in whose pages she had written out her heart. Deliberately she inscribed the one word, "Finis," underneath the last entry, and tearing it into a score of pieces, opened the window and flung it out to the keen February air, like a flock of fluttering doves.

"And now for my revenge," said Kate, quietly to herself. "Mr. Appleton Arkwright shall discern that I have not forgotten all the delicate little attentions he has shown me of late. He shall learn also the truth of the good old rhyme:

"It is well to be merry and wise;
It is well to be honest and true;
It is well to be off with the old love,
Before you begin with the new!"

Mrs. Hayes had spoken the truth when she said that Patience Eldridge was not pretty. She was a dark little woman, with black tresses, and great wistful eyes—a girl with a face that interested you like an unread novel, but had none of the Hebe bloom and freshness which attracts the masculine mind as a general thing. She sat by the table in her prettily furnished parlors, at the Moreland House, looking at some rare cameos which had been sent in for inspection by a famous jewelry house, while Mrs. Hayes eagerly expressed her opinions, and Mr. Arkwright bending in a true lover-like attitude over the bride-elect, awaited her decision.

"For I know, love," he said, "that your artistic taste is simply perfect."

Patience smiled and colored, and her dark eyes flashed into positive beauty for the moment. It is passing sweet to hear flattering words from one we love.

At this instant there was a tap at the door.

"Oh," said Mrs. Hayes, with a knowing little nod, "it's my other guest. An old school-friend of mine, Patience, dear, a friend and acquaintance of yours, Mr. Arkwright. Come in, Kate! Miss Eldridge"—as the door slowly opened, and a superb girl, in black silk and rose-colored ribbons, sailed in like a queen—"allow me to present Miss Murray. Mr. Arkwright, I don't think you need an introduction. My dear"—to Kate, as Patience rose with a welcoming smile, and Mr. Arkwright turned red and pale in a breath—"who is this servant with a basket? It is some mistake, I think."

"No mistake at all, Mrs. Hayes. Pray allow the man to enter," said Kate, regally, motioning for the basket to be set down at the heiress' feet, and then dismissing the porter with a second imperious gesture. "Miss Eldridge, I believe you are to be married to this gentleman. As his wife expectant, I make over to you all the presents he has bestowed upon me in the last six months. There are eighteen faded boquets, a pearl opera glass, a glove box, three rings, a Russia leather fan, a photograph album, a silver card case, six volumes of poetry, a gold bouquet-holder, a bracelet, and a point lace handkerchief. Of course they are no further use to me. I am only sorry that I cannot return you the tender hand-pressures, the expressive glances, and one kiss, bestowed during a moonlight walk in the park, about six weeks ago."

Mr. Appleton Arkwright was a tall, muscular fellow, lacking not much of the regulation six feet in height, but he positively seemed to shrivel and grow small and contemptible as he stood there under the scorching fire of Kate Murray's grand eyes.

A cold sweat broke out in beads on his brow. He pulled uneasily at his wax moustache.

Patience Eldridge turned to her lover.

"Is this true?" she asked.

Mr. Arkwright cleared his throat with an effort.

"I—that is—a young lady has no right to suppose that because—"

"Did you give her these things? Is it true what she says?" reiterated Patience.

"Y-yes; but—"

Quick as lightning, Miss Eldridge pulled the diamond cluster from the fair finger of her left hand, as if it stung her.

"Take this to bear them company!" she said. "I accept no divided homage! As for you, Miss Murray"—turning to Kate—"you have acted like a woman of spirit, and I honor you and respect you for it!"

The male coquet sneaked out of the Moreland House, feeling excessively cheap and small, while Kate and Patience cried in each other's arms, for they both liked him better than he deserved.

"Never mind;" said Kate; "It's like having a tooth out—hard, but wholesome."

"We shall get over this in time," sobbed Patience: "for of course one can never marry a man whom one despises."

Mr. Appleton Arkwright secured a new boarding-house at once. He did not care again, to meet the pretty school-teacher who had turned so unexpectedly upon him. But he had lost his heiress; and Miss Murray has the satisfaction of feeling that in this particular instance she has vindicated her sex.

THE BESSEMER STEAMSHIP.

A special correspondent of the London Daily News speaks thus of a recent trial trip of the Bessemer steamship at Dover:

"I arrived here in time to see the Bessemer get under way. She was lying in the bend of the pier, in comparatively smooth water, although the smaller craft at anchor were rocking never-ending lullabys on the swell at the end of the pier. The sea had the full benefit of the westerly wind, and the waves were rushing along in respectable size and decent strength. A crowd assembled on the Admiralty pier to see whether the Bessemer pitched. That she would roll everybody knew. The height of her saloons and upper decks out of water, her width, the amount of broadside offered by the section out of which two paddle wheels at a great distance apart project on each side, made it very likely that, caught by a wind on the beam, the ship would roll, or at least, heel over; and directly the Bessemer entered the open sea she justified their apprehensions, but the point of the whole business of course was that the swinging saloon is introduced for the express purpose of depriving rolling of its miserable influence. The men on board say that the swinging saloon does this; but I have had no personal proof of it, and shall therefore leave this as a merely ex parte statement. In such a sea as was then running some pitching is inevitable. The Bessemer pitched surprisingly little. By and by, when we were able to compare her movements with those of the incoming Ostend packet, and the splendid North German steamer proceeding down the Channel, we could observe how steady the new vessel was. The freeboards, the nose and tail, as the Millwall Dock critic put it some weeks ago, were most of the time completely under water, as it was always expected they would be; but the body of the ship—the central structure which prompts some observers to compare the Bessemer to an American river boat, and others to liken it to a barge lying low under a towering cargo of hay—remained remarkably stiff in the heaving seas.

KITCHEN FLOORS.

What shall we put upon our kitchen floors in winter? "Nothing" would probably be the reply of the sanitarian or of the scrupulously neat housewife. A painted floor, or, better still, one simply oiled two or three times a year, is undoubtedly the most cleanly, for it can easily be wiped up, and is not constantly sprinkling dust over the food like a carpet; but then it is so cold in winter. Sanitarians condemn carpets because they give us dust to inhale; but perhaps perpetual cold feet are equally unhealthy, and carpets are warm. Nevertheless, a carpet is not a desirable thing in a kitchen. It should be taken up and shaken once a week, which is a very great trouble, and even then it is really clean only about one day. Sweeping it merely sends the dust flying over everything. Oil-cloth is most commonly used, and is easily kept clean, but it is as cold as the floor. If stripes of carpet are laid about, they are always curling up at the corners, or working up into ridges, or tripping people up.

Won't somebody please invent something for kitchen floors that can be easily washed, that will not hold dust, and that will be warm?

A FRENCH LOVE TRAGEDY.

[Paris Correspondence St. Louis Globe.]

The wedding was to take place on Christmas Day. Three weeks before that date the affianced husband sought out Minnie, and told her he had deceived himself: that he could not and would not abandon her; that he loved her ten times more than he ever could love the other woman. Minnie was happy, and yet she was wretched. She declared she ought not to keep him; that she must not keep him. Finally he told her that he did not believe his betrothed really loved him. This shook her resolution. She said no more. She determined, however, to see and judge for herself. She had learned where the fair Bostonian was residing, and, making some ingenius excuse gained an interview, without revealing her true character. She found the American lovely; that she was well-nigh heart-broken at the neglect of her lover; that she knew he had had a mistress; that she suspected he was still bound by his old attachment; that she was the barrier between her and happiness. The grisette went away. She saw the artist no more, but she wrote him a long letter, telling him how much he had wronged the beautiful girl he was engaged to; that she worshipped him and would make him happy. The next day Minnie was dead in her lodgings, asphyxiated by charcoal. She had deliberately destroyed herself to insure the happiness of another woman, and that woman her rival.

THE NEW DOLLY VARDEN STYLE.

[Once a Week.]

We have been permitted to inspect a new Dolly Varden dress. The starboard sleeve bore a yellow hop vine in full leaf, on a red ground, with numbers of grey birds, badly mutilated by the seams, flying hither and thither in wild dismay at the approach of a green and black hunter. An infant class was depicted on the back; and in making up the garment truant scholars were scattered up and down the sides and on the skirt; while a country poultry fair and a group of hounds hunting, badly demoralized by the gathers, gave the front a remarkable appearance. The left sleeve had on it the alphabet in five different languages.

[For The Post.]

ADIEU.

Adieu to the hopes that I cherished:
I gave but the love that was sought;
All my visions of beauty have perished,
And thou this sad ruin hast wrought.

Adieu! all life's sweetness hath vanished;
Its bitterness only I know;
From my heart all the sunshine is banished,
Swept out by that measureless woe.

Adieu! I shall sadly regret thee,
And weep o'er these ruins awhile;
When my heart has been schooled to forget thee,
I can look on the Past with a smile.

Adieu! for alas, I have found thee
Not what I had pictured and dreamed;
And the spell hath been broken that bound me
To find thee not what thou hast seemed.

Adieu! but not long shall enchain me,
The fetters that now I must wear;
Not long shall this bitterness pain me,
I never will yield to despair.

Adieu! I shall rise but the higher
From out this deep sorrow of mine;
Unscathed I shall pass through a fire,
Kindled not to consume, but refine.

Beaver Falls, S. C.

FASHION AND SO FORTH.

Phila. Ledger.

The fiction, or allegory, or satire, (either name will do) which represents what the Scotch call an "uncanny" sprite as lifting the roofs of houses, and disclosing what is going on beneath, suggests strange fancies to a thinking man. In some respects, whatever may be the outward aspects of the buildings, the tenants are all alike. In other particulars they are different, each man, woman and child having a proper individuality, not to be learned from the houses which shelter them; though some general notion of classes may be gathered from these habitations.

Habit or tradition, or imitation make houses very like in essential particulars. They are not only shelters but disguises for their tenants. Taking a long row of houses of exactly similar construction and appearance the mythical leader of the Forty Thieves would be puzzled to select the precise one he was in search of, and therefore ascertain which to enter. There is, however, another matter in which the existence of uniformity is a greater puzzle still. And that is in the article of dress. Fashion so regulates this that most of the men and women on the street, or in a concert hall, look, except perhaps as to colors, as if they were clothed by contract, and the contractor found his profit in repeating the same patterns, and producing identical costumes and ornaments by wholesale.

Yet, as Herr Teufelsdrockh sagely remarks, "within the most starched cravat there passes a windpipe and weasand, and under the thickliest embroidered waistcoat (or corsage) beats a heart." For these and the other breathing, thinking, living, loving and hating functions, there is but little change of fashion. The fashionable and the unfashionable are alike in these particulars. Silks and satins, good, serviceable woolens, corduroy and tatters cover the same system of bone and muscle and nerve power. There are changes in theory about the mental operations of the human being. One of the latest is that a man thinks all over, and that the brain, instead of being the organ of thought, is only a sort of a central telegraph office, which receives and transmits messages, the nerves being the channels or media of the thought current. Where the operator is, or what or who, the theorists do not inform us. In the case of the lower animals the automatic theory dispenses with feeling and intelligence altogether, which is a convenient solution to their case. It is a pleasant consideration to the humane angler that the worm on his fish-hook only squirms as a matter of unconscious performance, and that the fish, with the hook in his gills, has no pain in consequence thereof. Anglers themselves happen to know, however, when the barbe pierces their own fingers, that man is not to be reasoned out of the stinging sensation.

Since pain and pleasure do not go out of fashion, and the human creature remains the same sensitive being through all generations, and under all changes of the mode, the wonder is why men and women do not assert themselves and rebel when tyrant fashion dictates new inconveniences, or deprives them of the comforts in costume. The great desideratum seems to be to make this year's mode as unlike last year's as possible. A series of fashion plates for male or female is one of the most curious and among the most interesting collections of subjects that can be taken up. Take a series of "Godey," for example. Nobody can give any really logical or rational reason why these changes, so handsomely figured every month, have taken place, and why changes will continue to occur. Possibly the manufacturers and fashion designers have a motive in these mutations, but where do the changes originate, and how?

The Empress Eugenie had the credit of being the female autocrat of fashion while she remained Empress. But her day is passed. Meanwhile, as mentioned by Carlyle, the heart and nerves keep up their unchanging vocation, and no Asmodeus can tell us what is going on under the hat or head roof. The impression with some persons appears to be that "dress makes the man" or woman, and that the want of fashionable equipments leaves him or her among the circle of nobodies. Even little children, against their protest, are put under the same tyranny as their elders. Ladies will tell us there is another side of this question, and that it is their duty and pleasure (as well as that of their male friends), that they should be properly and tastefully attired. They will say that fashion brings pleasure and variety, and evoke and improves a taste for the beautiful, and that all these changes make business. All this may be conceded. It is unquestionably true. But the comfort and health of the body on which the clothes are fixed is of some importance, and convenience and the pocket-book must be consulted as well as fashion. And so also should the natural mien and character of the wearer be considered. One style does not suit everybody.

THE LOSS OF THE SCHILLER.

The following letter from the Lord Proprietor of the Scilly Isles to the London Times directs attention to a custom which has proved mischievous on many occasions, and deserves the earnest consideration of steamship companies:

"May I, through the medium of your powerful columns, draw attention to the necessity of a uniform international agreement for the repression of firing guns at sea except as signals of distress, for I have no hesitation in saying that some of the drowned in the late disastrous shipwreck of the North German steamer Schiller on these islands were the victims of the practice of signalling by guns? At 10 P. M. the vessel is supposed to have struck. About midnight a gun was heard on St. Mary's by the lookout man. He next morning reported to Mr. Banfield, the agent for Lloyd's that he heard a gun at midnight, supposed to be from the North German steamship Schiller in passing. The agent reported accordingly. The North-German steamships have been in the habit of fireing rockets and guns as signals when they passed at night, or in thick weather, and on several occasions men have turned out to man the lifeboat, but have found it was only a steamer signalling. Had the life-boat proceeded at daylight towards the sound of the guns, numbers of lives might have been saved. Owing to the very dense fog and the considerable sea running it would have been impossible for the lifeboat to put to sea earlier. As it was, guns were heard on St. Agnes Island, three miles nearer to the wreck. One small gig from the island, manned by six men, discovered the wreck, after having been out for two hours with other St. Agnes boats looking for a cause for the guns, and had almost given up, thinking it had been a cry of 'Wolf.' They were only able to save five people in their boat. There were then numbers of people clinging to the mast, which went by the board, with its mass of shrieking victims, while they were in sight. Had the lifeboat been there, and had the inhabitants known the guns as signals of distress, innumerable small crafts, manned by the fearless sailors of these islands, would have been able to save a larger number of lives, and to contribute materially to mitigate this almost unparalleled disaster.

"ALGERNON DORRIEN SMITH."

"Tresco Abbey, Isles of Scilly, May 9."

WHAT FANCY BIRDS BRING.

It is calculated there are at least a dozen private collections of pigeons in New York, worth over $2,000 each, some ranging over $5,000; and one or two as high as $10,000. Altogether there are fifty or sixty varieties of fancy pigeons known to New Yorkers Game fowl are not so popular in New York now as formerly. Still some fine specimens are to be found, as much as $1,000 being refused for a single hen. Among the varieties of fancy fowl most effected by the rurally disposed New Yorker, are the black Spanish, the white Leghorn and the Cochin. These average in price from $5 a head upward. There are many New York merchants and professional men who have invested from $500 to 5,000 in their stock of fancy fowls. As to singing birds, there is no city in the Union where they are more numerous and appreciated. The favorite song bird of New Yorkers is the canary. Attempts have been made to rear canaries, but so far unsuccessfully. They are brought over in the steamers from Germany, in coops, by thousands at a time. In Germany, a canary costs from six to fifteen cents; in this city canaries cost from $20 to $50 a dozen. A good canary in New York will cost on an average $5. One lady on Twenty-fourth street has a collection of seventy-two canaries valued altogether at $1,000. Besides the canary, the mocking-bird, which is of Southern origin, the nightingale, and the starling, are well known. Mocking-birds range in value from $5 to $200. A good starling that can talk and whistle is worth from $40 to $50. Nightingales cost from $15 to $100. Thrushes, goldfinches, black birds and linnets have also attracted the attention of our bird fanciers to greater or less degree. Highly trained parrots are not uncommon, and some are valued at extravagant sums.

THE GRECIAN KNOT.

For the benefit of our lady readers, we give what a woman writer says concerning the Grecian knot, a coiffure now coming into favor. About one woman out of twenty-five has a head and features of the shape necessary to make this style becoming: given a broad, half-high white forehead, rather straight nose, well-rounded face and throat, and the careless knot of hair low in the nape of the neck, with a pure white part in the centre of the head, from which the hair ripples naturally over the temples and ears, is beautiful, making the wearer a Greek goddess at once, or what is better now-a-days, a charming American woman. But take the remaining twenty-four women, who have all kinds of foreheads and features, and who are stately with the hair massed on the very top of their heads, or braided and banded smoothly neither high nor low, or bewitchingly coquetish and girlish with a Chatelaine braid with a curl or two, finger puffs above the forehead and little rings falling over it; put the severe Greek knot low down on these heads, draw the hair over the pretty pink ears, narrow the temples and cheeks by nearly obscuring them, and what is the result. The stately woman looks prim and belittled, the bright coquettish one is ten years older, and in many cases startling defects of features, or odd expressions never before noticed by those who knew them best, and to whom they were once pretty, are developed by the change.

LOSSES.

Upon the white sea-sand
There sat a pilgrim band,
Telling the losses that their lives are known,
While evening waned away
From breezy cliff and bay
And the strong tides went out with weary moan.

One spake with quivering lip
Of a fair, freighted ship,
With all his household, to the deep gone down;
But one had wilder woe,
For a fair face; long ago,
Lost in the darker depths of a great town.

There were some who mourned their youth
With a most loving truth,
For its brave hopes and memories ever green;
And one upon the West
Turned an eye that would not rest,
For far-off hills, whereon its joy had been.

Some talked of vanished gold,
Some of proud honors sold,
Some spake of friends that were their trust no more;
And one of a green grave
Beside a foreign wave,
That made him sit so lonely on the shore.

But when their tales were done
There spake among them one,
A stranger, seeming from all sorrow free:
"Sad losses have ye met,
But mine is heavier yet,
For a believing heart hath gone from me."

"Alas!" these pilgrims said,
"For the living and the dead,
For fortune's cruelty, for love's sure cross,
For the wrecks of land and sea;
But, however, it came to thee,
Thine, stranger, is life's last and heaviest loss."
—Francis Browne in London Athenæum."

FARM NOTES.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

A very successful strawberry raiser near Cincinnati gives the following as the essential requisites for the best success, and consequently the most economical mode of management. 1. Clean, rich soil; one that is entirely free from weeds and its seeds, which has been subjected to perfectly clean culture for a year previously, either with a hoed crop or summer fallow. Buckwheat is found to be a good crop to precede strawberries. 2. Planting in spring, not in summer or autumn, and after the severe frosts have past, as they sometimes at that place badly injure newly set plants. 3. Selecting good plants, of the previous year's growth that have not borne fruit, and keeping flower buds cut off so as not to bear the first year. The plants are fifteen inches apart, in rows three feet asunder. 4. Horse-power for cultivating thoroughly, with small plow, cultivator, shovel plow, small round-toothed harrow, hoe, &c. 5. Plant in clusters in the row, (not matted rows) with runners cut-off. 6. Mulching with oat straw late in autumn, and raking it way into the spaces in spring; and not disturbing the soil till after the fruit is gathered. The first crop is always largest and best, and hence only one crop is taken which also obviates more laborious subsequent weeding. Wilson's is exclusively planted.

NATURE'S RECORD OF DROUTHS.

A correspondent in McLennon county, Texas, informs this department that he is examining the annual rings on trees with reference to the effect of very dry seasons upon tree growth. He has a theory that a series of such seasons may return in regular periodicity, the discovery of which would be of great value to the farmer, since it would enable him to anticipate short crops, and, by previous surplus ones, prepare for them. He has selected for his purpose the burr-oak, on some of which he finds a record of the growth of three hundred years. So far as he has traced back human records, he finds each very dry season marked by rings of extraordinary thinness. He is still tracing back the records of man and nature in the hope of discovering the law above referred to.—[April Report U. S. Agricultural Department.

PROFITABLE HENS.

A correspondent writes from Norwich April 15th: The Observer of the 1st instant, reports 75 dozen eggs from 33 hens, in five months, at Newburyport. Allow me to set up a Brahma with 17 hens and a Plymouth Rock with 15 hens, to crow louder. The 32 hens layed 1,680 eggs or 140 dozen in the same time, from November 1, 1874, to April 1, 1875, yielding $70, as I actually sold them from 35 to 45 cents a dozen. I set six hens March 10, and my horse hurt one. I have an assortment of chickens now, two weeks earlier than last year. Eggs weigh from 2½ to 4 ounces each. From one large one I got two chickens, one was white and one black.

I send this to prove there is a profit in keeping hens. Wheat screenings cost, for five months, $30. The hens would bring in market now $35 at 20 cents a pound. But being healthy, vigorous and fat, and choice to breed from, would sell alive for at least $40 Last September I sold young roosters, dressed, weighing from 4½ to 6 pounds each, at 30 cents per pound. After the hens layed through September, we killed them off, some weighing 7½ pounds, and kept early pullets for eggs.

LETTUCE CULTURE.

The soil for lettuce can scarcely be made too rich. For the greatest perfection it must be grown rapidly. The soil should be well hoed or stirred every two weeks after the plants are set out, as the lettuce thrives best in soil that is frequently stirred, and thus kept open. If it is desired to have lettuces yet earlier than by the process already described, it can be done by preparing a cold frame, with soil made very rich with rotten manure, and large enough for setting out the plants in it, seven or eight inches apart each way. The frame must be well covered up at night, and air given during the middle of the day, increasing the airing as the season progresses. Care must be had to water the plants freely, so that they may be kept in a constantly growing state—the requisites for success being plenty of light, heat, air and water.—[American Garden.

ASHES FOR ORCHARDS.

The point to which we now call attention is, that our farmers and fruit-growers have ignored, or rather have been ignorant of, the importance of wood ashes as a vegetable stimulant and as the leading constituent of plants. Even coal ashes, now thrown away as useless, have been shown, both by experiment and analysis, to possess a fair share of alkaline value. We will relate only one experiment: Some twenty-five years ago we treated an old hollow pippin apple tree as follows: The hollow, to the heighth of eight feet, was filled and rammed with a compost of wood ashes, garden mold and a little waste lime (carbonate). The filling was securely fastened in by boards. The next year the crop of sound fruit was sixteen bushels from an old shell of a tree that had borne nothing of any account for some time, and for seventeen years after filling, the old pippin tree continued to flourish and bear well.—[Scientific American.

SCARE-CROWS.

Blue and scarlet colors when placed side by side produce a more dazzling effect in contrast than either does by itself. On the theory, therefore, that the eyes of birds are affected as ours are, a string of blue and scarlet rags hung across a strawberry bed or a cornfield will be very unattractive to crows and other ornithological marauders. It is recommended that these be supported in a string about six feet above the beds, the blue and scarlet strips being arranged alternately.

VARIETIES.

WHAT the girls say—"a thing of beauty is a boy forever.

"UGH! Him great man! Big Brave! Take many scalps!" said an Indian, seeing a window full of wigs.

A WIRE connects fourteen houses in Waterloo, Iowa, and the young women telegraph the freshest gossip to each other.

A MISTAKE of the types in a contemporary caused an announcement to read "Thirteen Illinois railroads are in the hands of deceivers."

CARTERET County, N. C., is the abode of a fair and fat matron weighing 640 pounds, one of whose stockings is utilized as an exact bushel measure.

MISS MARY WHITNEY, a beautiful young lady of Lansing, Iowa., had one of her eyes put out on the 16th by an arrow shot from the bow of her little brother.

A MONTPELIER cat established herself as a heroine by rescuing her kittens from a burning stable, and having her hair nearly all singed off in the exploit.

THE proprietor of the Paris Figaro, bankrupt in 1835 and in 1844, has just paid his debts with interest to all the creditors he can find and is advertising for the others.

AN immense number of dead fish have been found in the Genesee River below Rochester. They are supposed to have been killed by poisonous solutions draining into the river from paper mills.

FIRST class in Geography: What is a bay? Father's best horse. What is a sound? A thunder clap. What is a strait? Whisky without water. What is a cape? Something to wear on the shoulders.

MR. HALLETT, member of the Massachusetts Legislature from Chatham, received last Friday $700, his pay as a legislator for the entire session. Before he reached the depot a pickpocket secured the entire amount.

DURING the break-up of the Housatonic River in March the ice was piled so high and so firmly packed upon a road which runs along the banks that, until the beginning of last week, it was impossible to force a passage.

GEN. PUTMAN'S famous ride down the stepping-stones at Horseneck, Greenwich, Conn., seems to some of the inhabitants of that locality to be worthy of a centennial celebration, and they are talking about getting one up.

A FELLOW with a red nose and blind in one eye is selling the negroes down South a pill warranted to make them white, and about fifteen minutes after they swallow it they lean across a sawbuck and turn themselves inside out, but the white is all in their eyes.

THE body of John Blackford, an American actor, who was lost three years ago in trying to ascend Mount Blanc without guides, is said by a Swiss newspaper to have been found in an immense block of ice which recently fell from the mountain. The body is thoroughly preserved.

A YOUNG lady of Carlisle, Pa., who is somewhat addicted to somnambulism, rose the other night while under the influence of a dream, and built a small bonfire under her sewing machine. By the merest chance the fire did not spread, and the only signs of the possible disaster when she woke in the morning were a heap of ashes and some charred furniture.

THE clerks of the Pennsylvania Progressive Friends have issued a circular notice that the twenty-second yearly meeting will be held in the meeting house at Longwood, Chester county, Pa., on Thursday, June 10, and will continue its deliberations for three days, closing with preaching on Sunday, June 13. The Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, is announced as one of the speakers.

THE Baroness of Gorlitz met her sister-in-law, a Silesian Countess, on the streets the other day and violently demanded of her: "Why didn't you put a monument over my brother's grave?" "It's none of your business. I'm married again, anyway," responded the Countess. "I'll make it my business," and she sprang like a tigress at her late brother's wife. The war-whoops of the Amazon brought the police. The matter was settled in Court, but both being noble ladies, were of course discharged. In the meantime, the monument is not to go up, for the Countess asseverates that "a whisky bottle at the head of his grave would be the most appropriate thing for him."—[Paris Correspondent.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May, 29, 1875.

If the Indians were voters, they would not be treated so cavalierly in Washington.

The President will not go to Sheridan's wedding next month. He can save money by going to Long Branch instead.

White, of Alabama, the author of the Force bill, will probably be made Assistant Attorney-General. His faithful services ought to be rewarded.

The reign of the carpet-bagger and the military satrap has apparently come to an end in Louisiana. This fact is not very encouraging to the Third Termers.

The troops are to be withdrawn from New Orleans, it is said in accordance with the views of Sheridan and Kellogg. Then what becomes of their "banditti" stories?

It is now reported that Disraeli is to resign the Premiership, in consequent of failing health. Failing popularity would probably be a better and truer explanation.

Delano has been over in Ohio, working in Grant's interest for a Third Term. He will return to Washington to-day, but he will be the bearer of bad news to the "Boss."

The Radical Congressman who charged the Pension clerk $10 for forging the President's signature, is from Alabama. Ten dollars is no doubt his full value.

Princeton and Rutgers Colleges have ended their cannon war, each agreeing to return the old cannon stolen from the other. No blood was shed during the contest.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says that he "will not lie in Greenwood Cemetery." Perhaps not. They don't conduct scandal trials in that locality, as a general thing.

The new Attorney-General proposes to institute investigations into the management of his department. There is an ample field of discovery before him, if he chooses to sub-soil it. If he don't the next House will relieve him of the undertaking.

It is an interesting conundrum with certain Alabamians whether, when Grant goes to Long Branch, he will leave his Sheats in the Sixth Auditor's office. One of them at least dont want to give it up.

One of the saddest things that we have been called upon to chronicle recently, is the case of Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the late President, who has been sent to an Insane Asylum. Her reason has evidently been shattered ever since President Lincoln was assassinated.

The slaughter of the Revenue officials still continues with unabated fury. It is claimed in Washington that the Radical Congressman secured the appointment of the most incompetent men in their respective localities. But then how could this be under the Civil Service rules? Yes, how?

Poor Sheats! He is having a hard time as Sixth Auditor of the Treasury. He claims that the chief clerk in his Bureau is engaged in a conspiracy against him. The President having failed to offer him some other office, Sheats proposes to hold his present one until he is kicked out. We admire the pluck of the Alabamian, who did yeoman service in manufacturing outrages and bribing the Legislature.

Down in West Virginia they are still agitated over the removal of the State capital. The court dissolved the injunction against the removal of the records from Charleston to Wheeling, but granted an appeal from the decision, which is equivalent to continuing the injunction until the Court of Appeals passes on the question. In the meantime Gov. Jacob and all the State officers have gone to Wheeling, and are running the State government in that city. The State archives are still held at Charleston.

The eminent western statesman Lone Horn, called upon that other equally great statesman U. S. Grant, on Wednesday, and undertook to engage in a "big talk." But he was not the kind of a horn that Grant likes to indulge in, so the President shut him up. Lone Horn has evidently learned the ways of the pale faces, for he set up a claim to the whole of the Black Hills country. He also called Grant's attention to the fact that the other Indians were fighters, and pretty strongly intimated that unless the square thing was done, there would be some hair raising. It is a noticeable fact that the Indians don't want to have anything to do with the Indian Bureau.

A Washington dispatch of the 19th says that several prominent Arkansas Republicans who have just arrived in the city represent the condition of affairs in that State as very promising. They say that perfect good feelings now prevail between the two political parties. New settlers are coming in, and considerable portions of the public lands are being disposed of. This is the State government that Grant tried to overthrow that he might set up a military satrapy, and keep the people under the feet of his carpet-baggers. But for firm stand taken by the Democratic minority in the last Congress, Arkansas, instead of being peaceful and prosperous, would to-day have been in a state of war.

NATIONAL MEASURES VS. PARTY MEASURES.

We think that the verdict of the faithful and competent historian, if ever such we shall have, who will write the history of our times from the death of Lincoln to the present period, will be, that the party now in power deliberately sacrificed proper and needed national measures on the altar of party expediency. That for the sake of personal profitable speculations, and to maintain themselves in office, they stopped at nothing; allowing neither Constitutional restrictions, nor sound precedents, to interfere with their Congressional party enactments, or their enforcement by a partizan Executive.

This is a harsh charge to bring against a great political party, which has had unobstructed control of our government during the last ten years; it would indeed be unpardonable, if it were not true. Being true, it it the duty of those who would see truth rather than falsehood and chicanery prevailing, to proclaim and animadvert upon it.

It is not necessary to claim that the Democratic party, if it had been in power, would have been immaculate, but certainly the party whose cornerstone, always honored and sacredly respected, is the country's Constitution, could not have been perpetrated by the Radical Republicans. Assuredly it would not have taken the Democratic party ten years to bring about a reconciliation between the different sections of the Union, and that in a constitutional manner. Yet ten years have passed since the end of the civil war, and the country owes nothing whatever to Radicalism for even the beginning of the fraternal feeling which the Democratic party has consistently and perservingly sought to establish. Whatever there is now looking to a harmonious mingling of the men of the two grand sections of our Union, has sprung from honest and sincere effort on the part of the Democracy to break down the political ascendency of bitter Radicalism and its hateful dogmas and practices, and to substitute therefor the true manhood which rightfully belongs to all.

The people of the United States have seen to what lengths a political party, drunken with supreme power in both branches of the National Legislature, and supported by a Chief Magistrate false to his pledges, has dared to go. They have seen State after State in the South reduced by that political oligarchy to worse than Egyptian bondage, loaded down with debt, and placed in the hands of mercenary wretches from the North having nothing in common with the Southern people, and only anxious to obtain, by any means, political position for the purpose of gain, and to hold on to their party supremacy. State Constitutions have been abrogated, new and unjust clauses have been by trickery added to the national Constitution; and even then our Radical limitations have been overleaped by the President and his military aids whenever it suited their vile party purposes. Public appointments to important offices have been given, not to competent and honest citizens, but to personal favorites and relations, regardless alike of their fitness or their honesty. In truth, it now appears that honest men have been at a discount, and that honesty has been by no means a recommendation in the estimation of the leaders of Republicanism.

It is unfortunately true, in any Republic that an unscrupulous party has the power if it has the will so to shape measures as to overbear for a time Constitutional restrictions; but fortunately, our people have passed the incipient stage in which a bold, bad leader can hand them over bound hand and foot from one Administration to another, as they still do in the Spanish Republics of South America. No party in the United States can long maintain its hold upon the affections of our people, which, when it assumes the reins of government, acts only for party. National measures, measures which are designed to affect beneficially the entire body politic, are what the country needs; but in order to accomplish this we must have statesmen and not simply politicians. We must have a President, and a Congress, and a Supreme Court, all of whom can rise above party, and act fairly and honorably for all the people. Let our citizens calmly look around and study this matter themselves. Let them reflect upon the manner of men, and the party which have brought our country under the control of Rings, and judge whether such men, and such a party are fit to rule the people of this Union.

The Democratic party on the other hand has ever shown itself true to the Constitution, obedient to all just laws, faithful to the country, and consistent with its immutable principle of justice. By the advent of this party to power, and in no other way, can the evils under which we are now suffering be eradicated. In every emergency in our history there have always been Democratic statesman able and willing to right the national ship when she has been heeled over by the bad management of incompetent or dishonest partizans. Select honest men for every office now in the gift of the people, and let us once more have national measures instead of mere Radical schemes. We shall have the House of Representatives in which to inaugerate proper acts, and we may even hope that the Senate and the present President may be shamed into an acceptance of some of them. If not, then the people must wait, till we elect the Democratic President, whose term will begin in 1877.

THOSE TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATIONS.

The disastrous fire in Clearfield, Centre and Schuylkill counties, occurring at the same time, wear an ugly aspect, and look as if the spirit of communism was let loose. There is no charge however of incendiarism in Clearfield county. The fire commenced in or at the great works of the Moshannan Lumber Co's mill at Oscela, a town composed extirely of frame houses, with dry lumber in every direction. The high wind prevailing communicated the fire to the woods which were like tinder and defied all humane efforts to arrest it. The town of Houtzdale is owned by the miners, and composed of frame; they worked faithfully to save their homes, but as they were without water and enclosed by a wall of flames, could do but little. The fires in the coal regions are undoubtedly the result of lawlessness which must be put down and punished at all hazards.

Besides this wanton and develish destruction of property, great harm will result by throwing suspicion upon innecent parties, who are members of the organizations. It is therefore incumbent upon all good men and law-abiding citizens who belong to these unions to hunt down the men who attempted to burn up the town of Shenanadoah, while the whole country west was in flames. No less than three fires were simultaneously kindled in this village by men who were intent upon its destruction. The respectable men of these unions ought to see for themselves that the conduct of the small turbulent and wicked element that belongs to them, will bring the whole of them under suspicion and consequent evil results. They above all other men, in their respective communities, ought to join in with the officers of the law and bring the law breakers to justice.

This lawlessness should not be permitted longer. The State will and must put it down, and those of the miners, who are innocent and unjustly implicated by the evil acts of a few of their number, will find that when the powers of the Commonwealth are aroused, there will necessarily be less discrimination shown. The members would do well to ponder on this subject.

THE OSCEOLA FIRE.

We are in receipt of a circular from the Relief Committee of Osceola, Clearfield county, setting forth the terrible ravages of the fire fiend in that region last week and the terrible destitution of the people in the burned district, which strongly appeals to the charity of the people in all sections of the State and country. It sets forth that between twelve and fifteen hundred people have been made houseless and homeless by this great calamity, one-half of whom are entirely destitute, not only of food, but of the commonest clothing, likewise.

These people must be assisted, and helped to re-establish their former homes and rebuild their ruined town. The object of the circular is to direct the attention of all charitably disposed persons and communities, to the great necessity of prompt and immediate measures for the relief of the sufferers. Six hundred people, deprived of everything they they possessed, and destitute of all means of subsistence, appeal with hopeful hearts, to the sympathies of their fellow citizens of other places, and ask of them food, clothing and money.

All moneys should be sent to the Philipsburg Banking Company, Philipsburg, Pa., and all supplies of food, clothing, &c., to the Osceola Relief Board, Osceola. Among the names of the Committee we notice those of the leading citizens of Clearfield, Centre, Huntingdon and adjoining counties, which is a guarantee that all contributions made will be faithfully applied. The charitably disposed everywhere should respond to this appeal. The committee are as follows:

Osceola—W. A. Crist, T. R. Blandy, J. P. Hale.

Phillipsburg—Chester Munson, O. P. Jones, George H. Zeigler.

Clearfield—A. W. Lee, Rev. W. H. Dill, E. A. Bigler.

Bellefonte—Gov. A. G. Curtin, Hon. P. Gray Meek, E. Perks, J. W. Furey, A. Sternberg.

Curwensville—Z. McNaul, J. P. Irvin.

Tyrone—D. D. Wood, A. B. Hoover, D. T. Caldwell.

Huntingdon—William Cunningham, H. G. Fisher.

Altoona—Thos. McCauley, John Lloyd, S. I. Fries.

Lock Haven—L. A. Mackey, Wm. Simpson.

L. G. Lingle, President. G. M. Brisbin, Secretary.

THE HERO OF THE WAR.

Tecumseh Sherman carries many distinguished scalps in his belt, since the publication of his book. He writes as he fought, without regard to consequence, and critics are again engaged in discussing who was the hero of the war. Colonel M'Clure ignores the stars, says is was the boy who carried the musket, and adds:

The hero of the American war was clad in blue and carried a musket. His stripes, if ever he wore them, did not exceed three, and he earned them at the cost of his blood. It will be of the war of the rebellion as it was of that of independence. John Hancock and Samuel Adams, bodied forth in marble at Lexington, are less conspicuous objects than is the minute-man who keeps watch at Concord. He was the type, the soul of the Revolution, and the volunteer was the spirit, the idea of the rebellion, or rather of the struggle for freedom, as we prefer to call it. The grenadier who never faltered and the Old Guard who never surrendered outlast Napoleon; and so the American volunteer will survive when Grant and Sherman and Sheridan will have been forgotten.

CONCENTRATED WISDOM.

The Gazette of yesterday, in discussing the proposed Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railway from this city to Cleveland says:

In some particulars, it looks like a feasible project; in others, it wears the look of a kite-flying operation. We cannot object, however, if the road is built, as it must serve to cheapen freights—the one fact alone of all others that is of importance to this city. We welcome, therefore, any movement looking to the establishing of competing lines of railway to any point, We will, however oppose, at any time, and for any reason, city or county subscriptions to railroads.

Our contemporary, however, fails to state in what particular this project looks like a "kite-flying operation." The line of the proposed road is to begin at the Connellsville depot, Pittsburgh, thence down the Ohio river on the south side at high water mark, to the mouth of Big Beaver, at Rochester thence up the Beaver and Mahoning to the State line near Youngstowu, where it forms connection to Lake Erie.

The directory of the new road consists of Messrs. Wm. McCreery, Wm. M. Short, John Bissell, P. W. Keller, A. J. McKinley, Joshua Rhodes, James Westerman, Geo. C. Reis and John F. Dravo. We have yet to learn that any of these gentlemen are in the habit of indulging in "kite-flying operations." On the contrary they are among our most substantial and solid business men, and are noted alike for their probity and discretion in business, and the severity with which they let "kite-flying operations" alone.

But the diamond point of the Gazette's wisdom stands out prominently in its defiant altitude of opposition to, "at any time and for any reason, city or county subscriptions to railroads." In the first place the projectors of this road do not and will not ask for city or county subsciptions to aid them in their undertaking. And this, too, for most excellent reasons. The Gazette was paid for publishing the Constitution, and one would naturally suppose that it ought to know something about its provisions. The seventh Section of the ninth Article of the Constitution provides:

Sec. 7. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township or incorporated district to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation, or to obtain or appropriate money for, or to loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution or individual.

The Gazette's determination, therefore, to oppose city and county subscriptions is based upon safe ground, quite as safe as though it were to oppose sleighing snows in the middle of harvest. But our contemporary's ignorance of the Constitutional prohibition, is no more glaring than its ignorance of the intentions of the directory in charge of the project under discussion. It would not detract from the merits of the Gazette, if the editor should occasionally seek for a little information concerning the subjects upon which he writes.

THE CHRONIC GRUMBLER.

A few days ago, when the sharp breath of the North-west, sweeping down from Behring's Straits and over the everlasting fields of snow and ice that still coldly glisten in the sunlight far South of the Arctic circle, your chronic grumbler was continually complaining because no breath of Summer came to clothe the hills in their robes of emerald, and deck the forests with vernal foliage. In every breathe that come from the home of the ice king, he snuffed famine and desolation, and his voice was a continual burden to those who trust in Providence.

Five days ago the warm and generous breath of the South, stealing up from the island that dot the swelling bosom of the Carribean Sea, burst the crhysalis buds of the beech, and oak and poplar and inspired the hills and vallies with life, as if by magic, and here comes the chronic grumbler again, prophesying of famine, pestilence and death. The weather is so warm and dry that the growing verdure of the earth will wither, and the harvest of the toiler will be blasted.

It would indeed be a rare season that would meet the critical requirements the chronic grumbler and leave him without cause of complaint. Were all the gorgeous glories and rich fullness of the tropics, enveloped in the delicious breath of the temperate zone, rolled about his feet or spread in profusion everywhere within his grasp, he would still be dissatisfied and find grounds for complaint. He would find poison in the breath of the opening flowers, and mortal harms in the clustering fruits. The rain and sunshine would not be properly adjusted, and the shimmering dews of the morning would presage a lurking pestilence that was only waiting for a proper opportunity to break forth—or if, haply, no dews should fall then he would descry the parching footsteps of Death in the dry and moistureless lawns and fields of the early morning.

Of all the inflictions that befal mankind, destroy sentiment and make life irksome, the chronic grumbler is the worst. He comes upon you when you are communing with Nature in one of her laughing, quiet or grand moods and dashes into pieces all your dreams by pointing out to you that you have been going into ecstacies over things that only portend some form of desolation. Shun the chronic grumbler and drive him from cultivated society. He is the deadly upas that contaminates the air wherever he goes. There is no such a thing as human enjoyment within the radius of his presence, hence he ought to be ostracised.

DEPENDS UPON OHIO.

The Philadelphia Press serves notice upon the Republican party that if Ohio goes Democratic next October, it is good bye John, in this State. It says, "If we lose Ohio it will require the strongest efforts the Republicans of Pennsylvania have made to elect their ticket this year. There is nothing practical to be gained by concealing these facts; they involve influences in politics which have frequently produced the most startling results, and therefore the more patent they are rendered the more possibility there is of counteracting them."

"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

Washington, May 19.—Ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, claims to have discovered an ink for canceling postage stamps which is thoroughly indelible. It has been submitted to the Post Office Department, but has not yet been adopted. The department has long been trying to find an ink that cannot be washed out of a canceled stamp, and among a large number submitted for trial is that of Mr. Pomeroy's.

His bad record is certainly written in indelible ink, it cannot be washed out.

The two men Smith and Jackson, of Zanesville, Ohio, who on Sunday evening last, through criminal negligence permitted a boat to go over a dam in the river, drowning their wives and children, have been arrested for manslaughter. Whether there is any law adequate to meet their case is perhaps questionable; but there can be no doubt that they ought to be heavily punished for their criminal carelessness in the first place, and their subsequent cowardice in permitting their wives and children to drown without making the slightest effort to rescue them, which they might have accomplished had they possessed common manhood. Reports state that the most intense indignation has been manifested by the citizens, and in a less quiet and law-abiding community summary punishment would have been visited on the men.

A New Orleans delinquent city tax list is to be published to-day. It contains 17,000 names. New Orleans is Democratic to the core.—Commercial.

At the present moment New Orleans has a Democratic government, but for the past ten years it has been under the rule of the Radical carpet-baggers, which fully accounts for the 17,000 delinquent tax-payers, whose property has been confiscated. It would be well, however, for the Commercial to bear in mind that the Treasury of the city of Pittsburgh has been empty for three months, and that the city is defaulting at the rate of $150,000 per month in its current expenses, and that when the warrants, now being issued, payable August 10, are redeemed out of the taxes of 1875, the Treasury will again be empty, and without a dollar to pay the expenditures of the next ensuing twelve months. Pittsburgh is ruled by a Radical Ring and has been for the last decade, which Ring has trebled the taxes and quadrupled the city debt in three years or less. But this is a subject that the Commercial does not like to dwell upon.

Another Republican has declined to be a candidate for Governor of Ohio. This makes a thousand and one. The Radical managers are now seriously discussing the propriety of raking the State with a fine comb to secure a candidate. But why don't a Committee wait on Deacon Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati Gazette? He might be induced to undergo martyrdom. Gov. Allen would probably not burn him at the stake, but drown him in the Canal, which would be a familiar sort of death to the Deacon.

MINOR NOTES.

Ex-Governor Curtin, will deliver the address on Decoration day at the Soldiers' Home, Springfield, Ohio.

At the time of the Concord celebration it cost Massachussets $1,450 to entertain the Third Termer, at one of the Boston hotels.

Among the paraders of Boston, June 17, will be three companies of ex-confederates, and 200 members each of the 13th and 23d New York regiments.

The Democratic Committee of Westmoreland county has remitted to the county Convention of Return Judges of the Democratic Primary elections, the election of delegates to the Erie Convention.

Mullett offers to "bet his head" on his custom-house fiasco in this city. It is the smallest bet he could offer to make—so small that probably betting men will not think it worth while to take it.—Chicago Tribune.

The N. Y. Sun says that Samuel J. Simmons, the brother of the Boston Collector who came out so fiercely against Butler last autumn, has just been appointed a storekeeper in the Custom House in this city, mainly on Butler's recommendation.

Col. Fred. Grant's banking-house has already opened for business. Upon the day of the opening, Mrs. President Grant drove down to the bank and made a deposit of $2,000, by way of encouraging Fred, in business.—Courier-Journal.

General Beckinridge leaves one son who bears his name, and another who, curiously enough, was christened "Owen 'County," in honor of the county which secured the election of his father to Congress in 1853, in the contest with Governor Letcher.

The Massachusetts legislature has concluded that the report of the Commissioners on Taxation in that State involves so many important principles, and affects so nearly many vital interests, that it will be best to allow the next legislature to consider the subject.

Several uncomfortably loyal journalists are in great consternation because the Democratic nominee for Governor of Kentucky is an ex-Confederate. It may console them to hear—of course they have not heard of it—that on the same ticket there is a man who served in the Union army.

Senator Wallace is deserving of all honor for his powerful efforts in behalf of peace and good order in the Clearfield coal regions, thereby preventing, beyond doubt the shedding of blood and the interference of the military at the expenses of the taxpayers.—Cambria Freeman.

The following delegates have been elected by the Republicans of Delaware county to the Convention which meets in Lancaster on Wednesday next; Senatorial, Geo. Baker; Representative, Capt. B. F. Miller and Richard Young. The delegates are instructed to vote for Hartranft for governor.

John B. Bratton, editor of the Carlisle Volunteer, has been sued for libel by the officers of the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Shippensburg, of the cause of whose failure he last week made an expose. He proposes to expose, judicially, the true causes of what he calls the most disgraceful bank failure ever known in the interior of Pennsylvania.

The Republican Convention of Chester county met on Tuesday and elected as delgates to the Convention, George R. Hooper, Colonel Speakman, S. S. Young, General J. R. Dobson and Dr. Nichols. They were instructed to vote for Hartranft for Governor, and for Colonel C. B. McKnight, of Berks, for Treasurer, B. B. Strang, of Tioga, being the second choice.

The London Saturday Review regards the Centennial enthusiasm which has broken out in this country with undisguised alarm, fearing a similar eruption in Great Britain. It points sadly to the fact that Byron's Centennial will be due shortly and that Leyden is entitled to one in Scotland this very year, and confesses its inability to see where the business, if once begun, will end.

Gen. Sherman's memoirs seem to have fallen like a bombshell upon his military confreres. Gen. Grant himself is said to be disgusted, and will write "Grant's Memoirs." It is quite likely that military memoirs will be the fashion for some time to come. Sherman has given offense, but he probably recited facts about the warriors in the Federal army.—Courier-Journal.

Gov. Kellogg has appointed several Democrats to office, and shown a stronger disposition than ever to appease the angry people of New Orleans. He has in some measure succeeded in that quarter, but only to cause a greater disturbance at the North, where some of the newspapers openly accuse him of selling out to the Democrats. Pinchback's seat in the Senate is said to be Kellogg's price.

Ex-Gov. R. C. Powers, of Mississippi, is not overwhelmingly impressed with the probity of the average jurymen. He was foreman of the Grand Jury of Noxubee county recently, and after finding an unusually large number of true bills for larceny, the jury adjourned. After they had gone, Mr. Powers examined his pockets, and found that one of them had relieved him of a purse containing $75.

The Massachusetts State Board of Health has just been directed by a statute to investigate the method of drainage and sewerage of the cities and towns of that State, especially with regard to the pollution of rivers, estuaries and ponds, and to devise and report a system by which cities or towns may be properly drained, and water courses and ponds be protected against pollution.

The Democratic Convention of Fayette have nominated the following county ticket: Prothonotary, Joseph M. Oglevee; Register & Recorder, John W. Darby; Treasurer, Christy Artis; Commissioner, James Cunningham, John Kilpatrick; Auditor, Samuel B. Rotharmel, William S. Yard: Poor House Director, David Junk. Dr. R. J. Patton was elected Senatorial and P. S. Newmyer and Hon. Wm. H. Playford, Representative delegates to the next State Convention.

The Troy Times very clearly defines the politician's idea of a reform of the civil service, when it says:

"While one party continues to offer personal advantages to its adherents as rewards for partisan services, the other must do so in order to hold its own. This is the rock upon which civil service reform has split; but it presents no obstacle to a modified system of improvement in the methods of appointment to office, under which party fealty shall be recognized, while at the same time personal merit and special capacity receive due attention."

The Boston Advertiser thinks that the prospect now is that "long before the nation gets through celebrating the anniversaries of the Revolution there will be such a revival of patriotic sentiment in every section of the country that the animosities of the civil war will be practically blotted out." and it says:

"There is no longer need to strive to make our countrymen of the South ashamed of their folly. Let us henceforth act the nobler part, and bend every energy to the work of making them glad that, in spite of all, we are still one nation, not weaker, but stronger, for the conflicts it has passed safely through."

A majority of the delegates to the Republican convention in Lycoming county, were elected as friends of Senator Strang for state treasurer, and delegates to the state convention were chosen who were supposed to represent their sentiments. But it appears that after most of the country members has gone home those living in and near Williamsport again assembled and passed instructions in favor of another candidate. This has raised a tempest, and two-thirds of the members of the county convention have signed a declaration in favor of Mr. Strang.

"My son John" does not propose to rest calmly under the aspersion which his venerable father, the Secretary of the Interior, has been compelled to cast upon him in the effort to shield himself. It is not upon the paternal Delano he turns, however, but upon Bristow. To the insinuations of that official he retorts in substance "you're another;" and he proclaims his intentions of showing that while Bristow was Solicitor-General not one Kentuckian was prosecuted for violation of the revenue laws, but that on the other hand, Benjamin Bristow used his position to shield Kentuckians.

A paltry trick to obtain the votes of Irish American citizens was perpetrated during the recent canvass for Mayor in St. Louis by the friends of one of the candidates. The British flag was printed upon a card, and beneath it the motto "Britain for Mayor," (a play upon the name of Colonel Britton, the opposing candidate,) was conspicously inscribed. This card was extensively circulated, but did not avail to defeat the candidate whom it was designed to injure.

H. C. Davis, one of the Alabama legislators of 1872, who voted Spencer into his seat in the United States Senate, and who was rewarded for his fidelity with the Post-Office at Union Springs has been sent to prison on a charge of pilfering from the mails. A Southern newspaper sardonically suggests that the Marshal who arrested Davis, the jurymen who convicted him, and the Judge who sentenced him, were bandits; and that the National Government ought to lose no time in sending on a pardon.

The Chicago Custom House is built on sand and in fact there is no bottom to the city. But Mullett says he will bet his head, says the Tribune that he can complete the Chicago Custom House in accordance with the original plan, and without removing a single stone from the present walls. This is not so reckless a proposition as it would at first seem. It is what General Schenck would designate a "rank bluff," which nobody will care to "call," because the "pot" isn't big enough to make it an object. Who would want Mullet's head, if he won it? Not even a member of the Chicago Common Council, we are sure.

One of the Washington journals hints that Grant's plan of "another engagement" as an excuse for not going to the Bunker Hill centennial is a polite fiction. The real trouble is that he didn't enjoy himself the last time he went that way, which was on the occasion of the Lexington centennial. People wanted him to make a speech and say something about the Third Term and he didn't want to. Besides that he found it cold and got separated from Belknap, and was altogether miserable. Nothing is said about his having been forced to pay his fare, but there can be no little doubt that this had its share in making the trip an unpleasant one.

National bank notes unfit for circulation, and there are many such, may be forwarded to the U. S. Treasury by the national banks to reimburse that officer for notes redeemed, as well as in anticipation of calls, thus saving the express charges on the legal tender notes, which would otherwise be returned. The notes must be sent in even thousands of dollars, and the wrappers of the packages state whether they contain United States notes or national bank notes, and whether the contents are "For redemption" or "For credit of five per cent fund." Every remittance, of whatever nature, must be accompanied by a separate letter of advice.

Reports from the eighty-six mining districts in Utah Territory are very favorable, considering the difficulties the miners have had to surmount in the way of late snows, slides and high water. The settled weather is causing many to resume work on prospects which have been lying idle during the winter. The producing mines in several of the leading camps had been making their regular shipments to the mills and smelters, and have been increasing their facilities for more thorough developments. The outlook for greatly-increased prodcution over that of any previous year is very promising, and the yield of precious metals for 1875, may, the Salt Lake Tribune thinks, safely be set down at $9,000,000.

President D. C. Gilman, of the projected John Hopkins University at Baltimore recently visited that city as the guest of Reverdy Johnson, Jr. A meeting of the board of directors of the proposed university will soon be held to discuss the character to be given to the institution. President Gilman is said to be in favor of establishing a university of a high grade, with a class for graduates; but it is thought the opposition in Baltimore to a graduate university will lead the board of directors to abandon this feature if it has been entertained. The grounds and plans of the university will probably not be selected before the coming fall or winter.

Vice-President Wilson's praises are sung at the uttermost parts of the republic. Says the San Francisco Bulletin:

Vice-President Wilson's speech in the South was in striking contrast with the bloody shirt and warlike declarations recently made by the Bourbon wing of the Republican party. It was a declaration of peace—peace as a finalty. The hearty response made by his Southern auditors showed that the Vice-President had struck the key-note. The battles of the past are never to be fought over again. The war spirit cannot be renewed by a few hot-tempered men of the South, nor by the bloody-shirt politicians of the North. If dead and buried issues are dug up and inserted in platforms, no political galvanism can give them life.

OBITUARY.

JESSE D. BRIGHT.

Hon. Jesse D. Bright, who died at his home in Baltimore during the latter part of last week, was born at Norwich, Chenango County, New York, Dec. 18, 1812, and was when he died, in his 63d year. In early life he settled in Indiana, and in time was admitted to the practice of law. He was a Democrat. He served a short time as Circuit Judge, was frequently elected to the Legislature, held the office of United States Marshal, and was elected Lieutenant Governor. While holding this office he was unexpectedly elected to the United States Senate in 1845. He took his seat at the incoming of Mr. Polk's administration in March, 1845. In 1851 he was re-elected. At the session of the Legislature in the winter of 1856—'7, the Democrats had a majority on joint ballot. At that time it was the rule for the two Houses to meet in joint session to elect Senators. The Republicans had a majority in one branch of the Legislature, and refused to pass an order to go into joint session. The Democratic members of the House therefore held what they called a Joint Convention and elected Mr. Bright for a third term to the Senate.

Mr. Bright, although not possessing what might be termed a finished education, was a man of more than average ability, and of varied reading, and possessed a mind of strong and marked executive tendencies.

In 1862 he was expelled from the United States Senate on the charge of having written a letter to Jefferson Davis recommending a young man who had an improved firearm. Shortly after he took up his residence in Kentucky, and served one term in the Legislature of that State. A short time ago he removed to Baltimore intending to make it his permanent residence.

[For The Post.]

NORA CLARE.

There's the mill beside the river,
And the flowers within the dell;
Nature, earth's most bounteous giver
Has adorned the land-scape well.
But the miller sits and listens:
Whilst adown, a sunbeam glistens
To the water's music, tender
Rolling in its mystic splendor,
Near the emerald meadows fair,
Where once roamed sweet Nora Clare.

How he sees her as in child-hood,
Joyous, happy as a bird:
Free as zephyrs in the wild-wood
By their gentle breathings stirred.
Dreaming of her as a vision,
Come to bless from world's elysian,
With the angel smile about her,
Life is death to him without her,
With her heart a jewel rare:
Thus he dreams of Nora Clare.

But the heart's best treasures perish
Sometimes on the brink of Fate,
Leaving us no hopes to cherish
But the Heaven's;—there they wait.
From the door where he is sitting
He can see the shadows flitting
On the stately hall, and clearer
Grows its marble walls, and dearer
To him, as he pictures there
In her beauty—Nora Clare.

She with noble grace has passed him,
Snuffed upon him, knowing not
That his love for her has cast him
On a wreck by sorrow wrought.
That from a dream, ideal,
Woe has come, and anguish real.
In a cot with hearth stone lowly
Thus he sees her, almost holy
Has his grief grown from despair,
For the love of Nora Clare.

But the picture must be banished,
As he thinks of wealth and Pride;
Hope and Love with him have vanished
'Neath Rank's deeply flowing tide.
Heaven will give each earth-lost treasure,
Brightened in a ten-fold measure
To the humble soul that scatters
Flowers away,—an idol shatters;
And he, 'midst the blessing there,
May be loved by Nora Clare.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

ABOUT SLEEP.

The human frame cannot do without sleep. I believe the reason is that the mysterious property—for want of a better name we call "vital energy"—gradually leaks out during the day. During sleep the machinery of the body, especially the brain, becomes recharged with it. The cause of not being able to sleep—I write now of people in good health and hard workers with their brains—is that the brain cannot, so to speak, "go down," but it continues to act, more or less. My father, when writing the Bridgewater Treatise, had own his own way of working. He was an excessively busy man during the day, and had only the night hours in which he could write. He generally dined at seven o'clock, and immediately after dinner went to sleep for two or three hours. He then got up and worked on until two or three in the morning. Just before retiring to rest he took some light pudding, or sandwich, with cocoa or milk. Thus he always slept well, as the blood was diverted from the brain to the stomach.

I have no hesitation in saying that the proper thing to do is to go to sleep immediately (or at least very soon) after the meal of the day. All animals always go to sleep, if they are not disturbed, after eating. This is especially noticeable in dogs; and the great John Hunter showed by an experiment that digestion went on during sleep more than when the animal was awake and going about. This is his experiment: He took two dogs and gave them both the same quantity of food. One of them was then allowed to go to sleep; the other was taken out hunting. At the end of three or four hours he killed both these dogs. The food in the stomach of the dog which had been asleep was quite digested; in that of the one which had been hunting the food was not digested at all.

This fact, I think, shows the advisability of going to sleep immediately after eating. This ignored fact always occurs to my memory when I see old gentlemen nodding over their wine. Nature says to them, "Go to bed." They will not go to bed, but still nature will not allow her law to be broken so she sends them to sleep sitting in the chairs. People, therefore, who feel sleepy after dinner, ought to dine late, and go straight to bed when sleepy feeling comes over them.

Most good folks, however, do the worst possible thing imaginable; they retire altogether to the drawing-room, and then, to make matters worse, they drink tea and coffee. Now I regard tea and coffee, when taken at night, to be poison to certain constitutions. It is very well in the morning, but it is very bad at night. The reason why tea and coffee should not be taken at night is that the one contains an alkaloid called theine, and the other contains an alkaloid called caffeine. These two alkaloids, taken into the system, stimulate the brain and do not allow it to go to rest. I speak of this matter from experience. If I take, thoughtlessly, a cup of tea or coffee after five o'clock in the evening, going to bed about eleven, I cannot go to sleep; and if the brain does fall asleep, the alkaloid will wake it up in about an hour or two. Sleeplessness, therefore, is usually caused by tea or coffee, though I range to say, that tea and coffee actually send some people into sound slumber.

I well recollect the late Dr. Wilberforce, then Bishop of Oxford, telling his father, then most actively engaged as Dean of Westminster, of his patent way of going to sleep. It is better than the old-fashioned prescription of watching sheep jumping through a hedge one after another, ships sailing ont to sea, &c. The bishop's prescription was to repeat very slowly the vowels A E I O. U, doing this they were to be faintly pronounced with each inspiration and expiration. It will be found easy to do this without moving the lips, but the vowel U must not be pronounced, as to do this the muscular action of the lips necessarily takes place, and sleep comes not. I advise my readers to try this plan.

I now venture to suggest a new but simple remedy for want of sleep. Opiates in any form, even the liquor opii sedat., and chlorodyne, will leave traces of their influence the next morning. I therefore prescribe for myself—and have frequently done so with others—onions; simply common onions raw, but Spanish onions stewed will do. Everybody knows the taste of onions: this is due to a peculiar essential oil contained in this most valuable and healthy root. This oil has I am sure, highly soporific powers. In my own case they never fail. If I am much harassed with work, and feel I shall not sleep, I eat two or three small onions, and the effect is magical. Onions are also excellent things to eat when much exposed to intense cold. Mr. Parnaby, Coutdale Fishery, Keswick, informs me that, when collecting salmon and trout eggs in the winter, he finds that common raw onions enable him and his men to bear the ice and cold of the semi-frozen water much better than spirits, beer, etc. The Arctic expedition just now about to start should therefore take a good stock of onions. Finally, If a person cannot sleep it is because the blood is in the brain, not in his stomach; the remedy, therefore, is obvious: call the blood down from the brain to the stomach. This is to be done by eating a biscuit, a hard boiled egg, a bit of bread and cheese, or something. Follow this up with a glass of wine or milk, or even water, and you will fall asleep, and will I trust, bless the name of—Frank Buckland, in Land and Water.

THE TEMPLE OF DIANA.

Ephesus, one of the twelve Ionian cities of Asia Minor, was famous in antiquity as containing one of the seven wonders of the world, the great temple of Artemis, or Diana. From very early times Ephesus was a sacred city; the fable ascribed its foundation to the Amazons, and the Amazonian legend is connected with Artemis. The first Ionian colonists in Lydia found the worship of the goddess already established here in a primitive temple, which was soon superseded by a magnificent structure. This Grecian temple was seven times restored, at the expense of all the Greek communities in Asia Minor. In the year 356 B. C. it was burned to the ground, but again rebuilt in a style of far greater splendor than before, the work extending over 200 years. This later temple was 425 feet long and 220 feet wide. "The foundations were sunk deep in marshy ground, as a precaution against earthquake," says Pliny. There were two rows of columns at the sides, but the front and back porticoes consisted of eight rows of columns, placed four deep. Outside at the entrance to the temple, stood a basin of porphyry, 15 feet in diameter, for the worshippers to lave and purify themselves in. The internal decoration was of the most sumptuous kind. The cedar roof was supported on pillars of jasper, the doors were of cypress. The altar was the work of Praxiteles, and it was surrounded by many statues, one of them of gold. The image of the goddess herself was roughly hewed out of wood, black with age and greasy with the oil with which it was customary to annoint it. When the apostle Paul visited Ephesus in the middle of the first century, the worship of Diana still flourished there, and the temple retained all its original splendor. Pilgrims to the venerated abode of the goddess used to buy little models of the temple in silver, or precious stones, as mementoes of their visit, and as amulets to insure to them the protection of the Ephesian Diana. The Goths sacked the city and burned the temple about two hundred years later, and in the reign of Theodosius I, toward the end of the fourth century the furious zeal of the Iconoclasts, or Image-breakers, completed the destruction. The ancient city almost entirely disappeared before the modern era, the very site of the temple being lost.—[Popular Science Monthly.

THE BURNING BASIN OF MAUNA LOA.

Miss Bird has been recently traveling in the Sandwich Islands, and describes with great force some of the wonders she witnessed. In Hawaii, the object of most absorbing interest is, as many are aware, the burning Mountain of Mauna Loa, the largest active volcano in the world. Miss Bird went through some not altogether pleasant experiences in order to see this extraordinary phenomenon, but was rewarded by witnessing the Kilauea crater under especially favorconditions. While confessing her utter inability to reproduce what she saw, she nevertheless attempts it, and her description is exceedingly vivid. The crater, we are told, is one huge pit in the flank of the Mauna Loa Mountain, 500 feet wide at its narrowest part, nearly half a mile at its broadest. Within this abyss, boils and seethes, and throbs and roars, a vast sea of lava, surging against the rocky barrier which surrounds it with a sound like an angry ocean breaking upon an iron-bound coast. From the centre of the lake, ever and anon, leap up crimson fountains of angry flame, whose fiery effulgence dyes the heavens blood-red. The whole spectacle is one of indescribable force, commotion, terror, glory, and mystery, not unmingled with an awful and imposing beauty.

THE VETERAN MATRON OF TEXAS.

[Houston Letter to the Kansas City Times.]

The veterans were wild with enthusiasm when Mrs. General Long, the oldest veteran of Texas, was presented to the convention. She was invested with a badge of honor, and in my interview with the venerable lady she told me that it had been the proudest day of her life, she had been crowned with so many honors. She said that General Andrew Jackson introduced her husband to her. She came to Texas in 1819, fifty-six years ago, and was the first white woman who put foot upon Galveston Island. The Houston Telegraph states that she is over 85 years of age; but she stated to me that her age is 77 years. It is a very difficult and delicate matter to compute with mathematical accuracy and exactness a woman's age, but we can safely say that Mrs. Gen. Long is a veteran. What wonderful associations and mingled memories of pleasure and sadness cluster around the pathway of this venerable matron. Over half a century in Texas! The associate of the great Jackson, a participant in the war for the independence of Texas, the observant of the cruelties and hardships and wild scenes of border-life in the wildest periods in the history of the Southwest—what a fund of information and incident an enterprising interviewer might obtain from this venerable woman.

MONOGRAMS IN DRESS.

Everything at present is enriched with monograms. Ladies wear around their necks in the evening their monograms of diamonds fastened to a necklace. In the day time they have monograms in enamel, gold, platina, or composition on their cloak fastenings and belts. Sleeve buttons, lockets, and brooches are ornamented in the same way. Gentlemen wear initials of silver on onyx buttons on their morning coats; they have also initials cut on oxidized silver or platina to adorn their low hats. This is a Vienna importation. These ornaments are also made to correspond with the jewels in wear.—[Paris Letter.

ALL THE WORLD.

All the world is full of babies,
Sobbing, sighing everywhere:
Looking out, with eyes of terror,
Beating at the empty air.
Do they see the strife before them,
That they sob and tremble so?
Oh, the helpless, frightened babies—
Still they come, and still they go.

All the world is full of children,
Laughing over little joys,
Sighing over little troubles,
Fingers bruised, and broken toys;
Wishing to be older, larger,
Weeping at some fancied woe,
Oh, the happy, hapless children,
Still they come, and still they go.

All the world is full of lovers,
Walking slowly, whispering sweet;
Dreaming dreams, and building castles,
That must crumble at their feet;
Breaking vows, and burning letters,
Smiling, lest the world shall know,
Oh, the foolish, trusting lovers—
Still they come, and still they go.

All the world is full of people,
Hurrying, rushing, passing by,
Bearing burdens, carrying crosses,
Passing onward, with a sigh:
Some there are, with smiling faces,
But with heavy hearts below,
Oh, the sad-eyed, hardened people,
How they come and how they go.

All the earth is full of corpses,
Dust and bones laid there to rest:
This the end that babes and children,
Lovers, people find at best.
All their fears, and all their crosses,
All their sorrows wearing so,
Oh, the silent, happy corpses,
Sleeping soundly, lying low.

POOR MRS. LINCOLN.

THE TESTIMONY OF HER SON RELATING TO HER INSANITY—THE VERDICT.

[From the Chicago Tribune's report.]

The death of President Lincoln was one of the nation's saddest misfortunes,—a misfortune that it has not yet outlived. The fact that he had fallen by the hand of the assassin only tended to intensify the public grief, and to add to the gloom which settled upon the popular heart. From North, South, East and West, the wail of regret came up, and a distracted country was united in sympathy at the great calamity. Even from across the waters, where he was known only as President, and not as the type of the American citizen, came expressions of the deepest sadness. In the general grief, regret, and humiliation, his native State, Illinois, and the great City of Chicago, which had ever been proud to honor him, were foremost. But to none was the calamity so painful, and upon none were its traces so continuous and marked, as his immediate family and intimate personal friends. The nation put on the garb of mourning, to be worn off by time or effaced by the rapid succession of great national events; but the hearts of his family were pierced, deeply and eternally. Especially was this true with his widow and eldest son, the former of whom at the time, it was feared, would lose her mind. In fact, the effect was visible in her subsequent life and conduct, which time seemed to heighten and increase. The death of a son was one of the inflictions which her mind, then failing, was soon called upon to endure. Travel, change of scenes and associations, the best of medical care, all failed to arrest the premonitions of a failing mind. The lavish affection of her children, and the consolation of friends, and the nation's sympathy, failed to arrest the symptoms of insanity or to lighten her mind of the immense burden it was tottering beneath. She continued to decline, not only in vigor of mind, but in physical condition, nothing seeming to avail her in her grief and declining years.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN

the petitioner then took the witness-stand. His face indicated the unpleasantness of the duty he was about to perform, and his eyes were expressive of the grief he felt. Mrs. Lincoln at first looked on calmly, but during the recital of the incidents of the family history and reference to the death of his father and brother, she gave way to tears and buried her face in her hands.

He testified that he did not know why his mother thought he was sick, unless she had read some newspaper paragraph to that effect. He had not been sick in ten years. The action he had taken was sad to contemplate, but he had done it in the interest of his mother. He had money in trust for her. He met her in the car upon her arrival from the South, and upon meeting her she was startled. She had the appearance of good health, and did not even seem fatigued by the trip. He asked her to come to his house, but she declined, and went to the hotel. He went with her and took supper. She told him that at the first breakfast she took after leaving Jacksonville an attempt was made to poison her. He occupied a room adjoining hers that night. She slept well that night, but subsequently was restless, and would come to his door in her night-dress and rap. Twice in one night she aroused him, and asked to sleep in his room. He admitted her, gave her his bed, and he slept on the lounge. He got Dr. Isham to attend her. About April 1 she ceased tapping at his door, he having told her that if she persisted he would leave the hotel. He went to her room April 1, and found her but slightly dressed. She left the room in that condition under some pretext, and the next he knew of her she was going down in the elevator to the office. He had the elevator stopped, and tried to induce her to return to her room. She regarded his interference as impertinent, and declined to leave the elevator, but he put his arms about her and gently forced her. She screamed. "You are going to murder me." After awhile she said the man who took her pocketbook had promised to return it at a certain hour. She said the man was a wandering Jew she had met in Florida. She then took a seat near the wall, and professed to be repeating what the man was saying to her through the wall. She had, since the fire, kept her trunks and property in the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company's building. He called on her the last week in April, and she told him that all Chicago was going to be burned, and that she was going to send her trunks to some country town. She said Milwaukee was too near Oshkosh, where there had been a terrible fire the night before. She told him that his house would be the only one saved, and he suggested to her to leave her trunks with him. The following Sunday she showed him securities for $57,000 which she carried in her pocket. She had spent large sums of money recently. She had bought $600 worth of lace curtains; three watches, costing $450; $700 worth ot other jewelry; $200 worth of soaps and perfumeries, and a whole piece of silk. He had no doubt she was insane. He had had a conference with her cousin and Mayor Stuart, of Springfield, and Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, all of whom advised him to the course he had taken. He did not regard it safe to allow her to remain longer unrestrained. She had long been a source of great anxiety. He had had a man watching her for the last three weeks, whose sole duty it had been to look after her when she went on the street. She had no home, and did not visit his house because of a misunderstanding with his wife. She had always been kind to him. She had been of unsound mind since the death of her husband, and had been irresponsible for the last ten years. He regarded her as eccentric and unmanageable. There was no cause for her recent purchases, as her trunks were filled with dresses she never wore. She never wore jewelry.

THE VERDICT.

The jury had been absent but a few minutes, when it returned with the following verdict:

We, the undersigned, jurors in the case of Mary Lincoln, alleged to be insane, having heard the evidence in the case, are satisfied that the said Mary Lincoln is insane, and is a fit person to be sent to a State Hospital for the Insane; that she is a resident of the State of Illinois and county of Cook; that her age is 56 years, that the disease is of unknown duration, and is not with her hereditary; that she is not subject to epilepsy; that she does not manifest homicidal or suicidal tendencies, and that she is not a pauper.

The verdict was received by Mrs. Lincoln without any visible emotions. She was stolid and unmoved, and did not allow its reading to interrupt the conversation in which she was engaged with Mr. Arnold.

THE MERRY MONTH OF MAY.

We quote from the London Punch: "Mr. Punch, remembering the many changes in the weather that marked the course of last week, begs to offer the following suggestions as likely to be useful during the present month: Fashions for May: in the morning, the lightest gauze dresses for ladies, and the thinnest tweed suits for men. Thermometer 85° in the shade. In the afternoon fur and the thickest cloaks for ladies Ulster worn over great-coats for the men. Thermometer 5° in the sun. In the evening, waterproof wraps and umbrellas for both sexes. Rain, hail, thunder, lightning and snow. Thermometer uncertain. Amusements for May.—Mondays and Fridays, garden parties, games of croquet, flower-shows, and lawn tennis. Tuesdays, skating on the Serpentine. Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, floating down Regent street, Piccadilly, and Pall Mall in gondolas. Refreshments for May.—Meats—Curried meats, poultry, and game. Ices—, Strawberries, artichokes, and apricots. Drinks—Mulled claret, iced sherbert, spiced ale, cider and brandy, and (boiling) water. The theatres for May.—Covent Garden, opera three nights a week; grand Christmas pantomime on the off nights. Drury Lane, opera Signor Salvani, skating on wheels, and promenade concerts. Lyceum, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and during the rest of the week "A Winter's Tale." Further hints for May—Taking a walk—People leaving their houses during this trying season of the year should be careful to avoid sun-stroke or freezing. To cure the first apply ice; to prevent the last cover over the part attacked with the frost by snow. On hot days wear felt helmets, as in India; on cold fur caps, as in Siberia. The Garden.—On cold days it will be as well to cover over even the hardest plants with straw, cocoa-nut matting, &c. When the grass begins to rise orchids and other exoties may be safely exposed to the sultry breezes of the summer's night. Yachting.—Persons disliking a sudden change of temperature can scarcely do better than by taking a cruise, the course of which should be bounded on the north by Greenland and the Artic Zone, and on the south by the west coast of Africa, Motto for the month of May.—"O, what a time we are having!"

WOMEN SOLDIERS.

Wonderful stories of women soldiers come out from time to time. This is one of them: Therese Sutter died in Paris in 1861, at the age of 84. In 1763 she enlisted in the Legion Allobrogienne, employed at the siege of Toulon, and there distinguished herself for bravery. Her vituperative powers were something remarkable. The First Consul remembered an attack that woman made upon him with her tongue when he was a colonel of artillery. After the capture of Toulon, Therese entered the Fifteenth Dragoons and took part in the campaign in catalogue. When the decree was issued banishing woman from the armies of France an exception was made in her favor on account of her bravery. She was in the Italian campaign, and in 1800, after five years' service, received a pension of two hundred francs, with which she retired to Montelimar. Entering the service again, she took part in the campaigns of 1805, 1806 and 1810 in Spain, where she was captured by guerillas. She was sent to Lisbon, and thence made her way back to France, by way of England. She arrived in 1814, and entered the service immediately. It was not until after Waterloo that she decided to retire. In the course of her exploits she had been once wounded by fire-arms and four times with the sabre; she had five horses killed under her, and, single-handed, she attacked a patrol of cavalry, which had captured General Roguey, and released her commander. After Waterloo, Therese, who had married M. Sutter, entered the Hospital of Enghein, where she lived on her modest pension until it was largely augmented by Napoleon III.

VICTOR HUGO'S HOUSE.

In St. Peterport, on the Island of Jersey, is the house in which Victor Hugo lived during his twenty years of exile from France, and where he still resides part of the time. A recent visitor describes some of the old things about the place. A massive arm-chair is placed under an antique shrine, and protected from occupancy by a chain drawn across its front. It is dedicated to Hugo's father, having been used by him. In the salon is an ebony standish, in which are set four famous inkstands and accompanying pens used by Lamartine, George Sand, Alexander Dumas, and Victor Hugo in the composition of celebrated works. A state bed-room is kept exactly as it was arranged for an expected visit by Garibaldi that has never been made. Every room has an inscription in French, the most of them being melancholy in meaning. One of the pictures in Hugo's writing-rooms represents John Brown on the gallows.

FIRST LOVE.

Whom first we love, you know we seldom wed.
Time rules us all. And life, indeed, is not
The thing we planned it out ere hope was dead;
And then, we women cannot choose our lot.

Much must be borne which it is hard to bear,
Much given away which it were sweet to keep,
God help us all! who need indeed his care;
And yet I know the Shepherd loves his sheep.

My little boy begins to babble now
Upon my knee his earliest infant prayer;
He has his father's eager eyes, I know,
And, they say, too, his mother's sunny hair.

But when he sleeps and smiles upon my knee,
And I can feel his light breath come and go,
I think of one—Heaven help and pity me—
Who loved me, and whom I loved, long ago;

Who might have been—ah, I dare not think.
We are all changed. God judges for us best,
God help us do our duty, and not shrink,
And trust in heaven humbly for the rest.

But blame us women not, if some appear
Too cold at times; and some too gay and light;
Some griefs gnaw deep; some woes are hard to bear,
Who knows the past? and who can judge us right?

Ah, were we judged by what we might have been
And not by what we are, too apt to fail!
My little child—he sleeps and smiles between
These thoughts and me. In Heaven we shall know all.

THE FASHIONS.

INEXPENSIVE SUITS.

The furnishing houses are offering plain suits of summer wool goods of light quality for $12. They are made with the usual three pieces—basque, deep over-skirt, and walking skirt, and are trimmed with bias ruffles. These are shown in clear gray shades, and in pin-head checks of brown or gray with white. Suits of black cashmere of light quality are now sold for the prices those made of alpaca formerly cost; for instance, those trimmed with pleatings of cashmere are $25 while those with silk trimmings are $30.

To wear above skirts of brown or black silk or alpaca there are jackets and over-skirts of plaid woolen—called, as all such stuffs now are, camel's-hair serge—neatly embroidered with wool, and edged with fringe. These are shown in brown or gray plaids, and cost from $12 to $18. The wrap is somewhat in the English jacket shape, and the over-skirt is deep and round. When made to order, furnished with silk sleeves to match the lower skirt, trimmed with crimped tape ruches and shell or agate buttons, such jackets and over-skirts cost $30.

Gray and brown undressed linens will retain their popularity as morning suits for summer. Those trimmed with flounces wrought with machine embroidery of brown or gray cost $18, and consist of a long basque with but one dart in front, long over-skirt and walking-skirt. The basque is tight-fitting in the back, but the half-loose front will admit of a waist beneath. In place of this embroidery many ladies prefer the more simple and tasteful knife pleatings of linen. Other linen suits are trimmed with bias bands piped with blue or brown, and range in price from $6 to $10.

Imported suits of striped ginghams, showing quaintly combined color such as rose with brown, blue with buff, pink with blue, and blue with brown, are sold as low as $11. They have double-breasted basques to be worn over white waists, aprons with sash backs, and lower skirts trimmed with knife pleating. All knife-pleated flounces made of striped goods now have the pleats disposed so that a certain conspicuous stripe will be on top of each pleat. Plaid goods do not make effective pleatings, as the figure is broken and does not show advantageously; shirring is preferred for plaids.

ECRU OVER DRESSES.

Ecru over dresses will again rival black ones when the weather is warm enough to make light colors suitable for the street. These are no longer confined to simple batistes and linen, as they were formerly, but are now made of elaborate guipure nets in antique designs, and also of net foundations nearly covered with arabesque figures of ecru linen applied on the net. Sometimes the arabesques are of colored silk, lavender, brown, or violet on ecru grounds, and are to be worn over skirts of silk of the bright colors of the applique figure. These over dresses consist of tabliers and jackets, edged with ecru guipure lace. They cost from $50 to $100. With such costumes flats of Leghorn, Panama, or ecru chip will be worn, trimmed with black velvet and wreaths of small creamy white flowers.

READY MADE SILK SUITS.

At the large furnishing houses there are entire suits of silks to be had at prices ranging from $40 to $60. There are pretty summer silks of light quality, though of stylish gray and brown shades, and also black silks, trimmed with pipings and bindings, of checked, white and black. There are also suits of black glace silk sold for $55, simply but well made. Stylish suits of two shades of gray silk cost $100.

PRINCESSE DRESSES, ETC.

The princesse dress with waist and skirt in one fails to find favor here, but is quoted in foreign fashion journals as the popular caprice of the season in Paris, even for wedding dresses. Among imported dresses exhibited by some of the leading modistes there are over dresses buttoned behind their entire length. These have the waist and skirt in one, and are not unlike children's Gabrielles.

LADIES' ULSTERS

The Ulster, or steamer wrap, or traveling cloak, introduced this spring for ladies, is being copied by those who have long redingotes left over from last season. Those of gray wool or linen are most often altered into Ulsters. The fronts may be left single or double breasted, according to fancy; a pointed hood or a square collar, deep in the back, is added; the skirt is very slightly draped, and a loose belt of the material is worn buttoned in the back or else buckled. This imitates the new garment very well.

VARIETIES.

Very soft low coiffures are worn in Paris, and it is said nets for the hair are being revived there; a few ladies have appeared here with thin, almost invisible, nets protecting their lovely braided hair.

Grenadine veils are very long, and are arranged in the fashion adopted for tulle veils last summer. The middle of the veil is passed smoothly over the face, the ends are crossed behind the head, then brought to the front, and tied under the chin. Blue, cream-color, and white are most used.—[Harper's Bazar.

DEATH FROM THE MILLERITE EXCITEMENT.

An adopted son of a brother of Miller, the Millerite preacher, whose performances of Lonaconing have been noted in these columns, who was with Miller, has, ever since the failure of the Millerite predictions, been partially insane, and a few days ago was seized with a brain fever that terminated in his death on Saturday last. The physicians state that the disease was directly traceable on the terrible mental excitement under which the unfortunate youth labored for many days.—[Cumberland (Md) News, May 19.

A FAITHFUL FRIEND.

[White Pine (Nev.) News.]

Judge Davis has a Newfoundland dog that seems to be endowed with extraordinary intelligence, and is very fond of children. The other morning, during the very severe snow-storm, Judge Davis's daughter and the dog passed our office on their way to the school-house. It was all the little girl could do to waddle through the snow, but the little dog would run a little way ahead and break a trail, and then rush back and take hold of her cloak and pull her along. This he did until he got her safely into the school-house. He then took up a position opposite the building, where he could see the children coming from all directions, and stayed there watching until after the school-bell rang and the children were in, and then quietly walked away. The dog knew the children were in danger, and had any of them got down in the snow he would have been the first to see them, and would have rendered what aid he could.

SOMETHING AWFUL.

The following conversation was overheard the other day among a lot of school-girls, who had congregated in front of a house. Each one in turn appeared to be holding up the domestic skeleton which afflicted their homes. One told how her little brother had broken his leg: another about how sick her mother was; and still another told about how drunk her father would come home every night. In short, they all appeared to have some grief to hold up, all but one little beauty, who seemed only unhappy to think there was nothing she could tell to excite the envy or sympathy of the rest. She listened to the recital of all these troubles as long as she could, and finally expressed herself in this way: "Well, girls, we all have our troubles. Some have sick brothers, and drunken fathers, and ugly mothers. Some of us have got measles, and small-pox, and scrofula. We've got something awful in our family." "What is it?" asked several. "My little brother Benny's left-handed."

CHRISTMAS TOYS FOR ORPHANS.

The will of the late John C. Osgood, of Troy, N. Y., bequeaths $1,500 to the Troy Orphan Asylum, the bequest to be premanently invested and known as the Osgood Fund, and the interest to be expended in the purchase of toys, to be distributed by the matron among the orphans every Christmas, the best-behaved orphan to receive the best toy. Following is an extract from the will: "It is my earnest desire that this provision of this my will be strictly carried out, so that the little orphan children whose fate it is to become inmates of the asylum, even from necessity shall participate in the enjoyment of a Christmas present, and feel that they are remembered on a Christmas Day as other children who are more fortunatel circumstanced in the world."

IMITATION OF WALNUT.

The following is said to be a very superior method for staining any kind of wood in imitation of walnut, while it is also cheap and simple in its manipulation. The wood, previously thoroughly dried and warmed, is coated once or twice with a stain composed of one part, by weight, of extract of walnut-peel, dissolved in six parts of soft water, by heating it to boiling, and stirring. The wood thus treated, when half dry is brushed with a solution of one part, by weight, of bichromate of potash in five parts of boiling water, and is then allowed to dry thoroughly, and is to be rubbed and polished as usual. Red beech and alder, under this treatment, assume a most deceptive resemblance to American walnut. The color is fixed in the wood to a depth of one or two lines.

PENNY WISE.

The Boston Herald tells an amusing story of a resident of South Boston, who wears a heavy gold watch and chain, and carries about him all the appearance of a man of wealth. A few days ago he entered a street car, and, turning to a young man next to him, to whom he was an entire stranger, requested him to sell him a car ticket. The young man asked him what he wanted it for. He replied that he wanted to pay his fare with it. The young man then asked him why he did not buy a quarter's worth, as he could purchase five for twenty-five cents. He replied that he had two at home. Then the young man innocently told him that he would sell him a ticket for six cents. This proposal was indignantly rejected, and the old gentleman put on a look of intense disgust and tried to purchase one of his next neighbor. But he would not come down from the original price of six cents, and the chagrined old gentleman was compelled to pay the conductor the full fare.

LEARNED SOMETHING.

A slim old chap and a fat woman, husband and wife, from the East, were riding to a hotel from the depot yesterday when the man caught sight of the sun and yelled out:

"Wall, darn me if that ain't curus!"

"What?" she asked.

"Why, the sun's right here on my left hand in the morning! When we're home it's right over the hoss-barn! Wall, wall—one's got to travel afore he knows anything!"—[Detroit Free-Press.

THE OLDEST WOMAN IN AMERICA.

Cincinnati claims to have the oldest woman in America, whose age can be positively authenticated. Her name is Podesta, and she was born in Italy. The officially attested baptismal register states that she, "baptizata est die XII. Januari. 1769." This makes her over one hundred and six years of age. The recent revival of the question, are there centenarians? has brought out a great many probable cases of the existence of people one hundred years old and upwards, and some in which the evidence is most convincing.

VARIETIES.

CINCINNATI now proposes to construct a mammoth music hall to cost half a million dollars.

A PRACTICAL poet begins an ode to an early violet, "False herald of the ever-treacherous spring."

A BURGLAR in North Carolina, who was shot by a farmer, was found to be a woman in male attire.

NEW YORK now proposes to establish a school for training nurses to be employed in public institutions.

THE Duke of Edinburg is the only male member of the British royal family who is not a Freemason.

A SEAL weighing one hundred and twenty-five pounds was shot in the harbor of Norwalk, Conn., on Monday last.

THE Baltimore Sun states that Mrs. Senator Sumner is to marry Mr. Henry Jones, a clerk in the New York custom-house.

THE first railroad in Prince Edward Island was recently opened for traffic, and the first train took ten hours to travel 103 miles.

TWENTY-THREE car loads of oysters arrived at San Francisco one day, recently, from the East. They are to be planted in San Francisco Bay.

A PHYSICIAN has brought suit for $53,000 against Mr. James Lick, of San Francisco, for medical attendance during a period of 22 years.

A YOUNG man at Schenectady recently died of fright, because somebody told him that his finger, which he had recently cut, had mortified.

A TORNADO which swept through Georgia on May 1 is shown by full reports from all the counties to have killed fifty-four persons and wounded sixty-three.

THE Rev. James Beecher, youngest brother of the defendant, has quit. He has bought a farm 40 miles from Poughkeepsie, and will not venture into the pulpit again.

A BOY in New Haven, a few days ago, made a sensation for a short time by quietly transferring a card bearing the words "take one" from a pile of handbills in front of a store to a basket of oranges.

AT a teachers' institute in Ohio recently a lady teacher was given the word "hazardous" to spell and define, and did it in this style: "H-a-z, has—a-r-d ard—e double s, ess—hazardess, a female hazard."

AN old cannon has been dug up from the mud at Boston, near the spot where the tea was thrown overboard, before the Revolution, and it will be put on exhibition at the Bunker Hill Centennial.

THE couple married in a balloon to advertise Barnum's show didn't live together three weeks. He boxed her ears and she broke his nose, and the theory of the eastern current is still unsolved.

RAPHAEL SEMMES'S daughter, Anna, was married at Memphis, Tenn., a few days ago, beneath the large Confederate flag presented to her father while he was commanding the Alabama by some London ladies.

THE monument which is to be erected next month over the grave of Edgar A. Poe, in Baltimore, is the result of a movement begun ten years ago by the school teachers of Baltimore. It will be a monolith of Italian marble, with a bust of Poe in bas relief, and the simple inscription, Edgar Allan Poe, born in 1809, died in 1849."

PAPER is now used very successfully for making buggy boxes, baskets, belting for machinery, boots, clothing, houshold utensils, &c. For buggy boxes its utility is highly appreciated, as there is no danger of its shrinking or cracking, while it is almost impossible for a horse to kick it and make any impression on its surface.

AN actor, engaged at one of the Baltimore theatres, while going through a performance recently, was suddenly taken with paralysis of the throat, accompanied by swelling of lips, tongue and salivary glands. The physician who attended him stated that he had been poisoned by cosmetics used in coloring his lips and cheeks.

WHEN the Princess Alexandrovna, of Russia, was married to the Duke of Edinburgh, and went to England, she is said to have missed her National dishes very much, and in one of her letters to her governess in St. Petersburg, she complained that she could get nothing to eat at Windsor that she cared about—not even cabbage soup, a common Russian dish.

INDIANA burglars carry on their business in a spirit of enterprise. A few days since some of the "craft" sent a family in Mishawaka several complimentary tickets to a circus. The family availed themselves—every one of them—of this generosity from an unknown source, but in the end were heavy losers. When they returned they found their dwelling broken open and rifled of everything valuable.

SAMUEL WHITE, a farmer of Ludlow, Mass., went into a large hog pen to feed a number of the beasts confined there. A large and very savage boar attacked him without warning, and a desperate encounter ensued, the man striking with a heavy club, with which he had armed himself before entering, and the boar biting with ghastly effect. At length a deep bite in White's thigh severed the femoral artery and he bled to death.

AT Topeka, Kan., the other day, the Mayor invited the people to spend an afternoon planting trees, and all business was suspended, the citizens gathered in large numbers, and to the enlivening strains of three bands of music about one thousand shade trees of every variety were set out in the State House grounds. The Boston Journal suggests that tree-planting may very sensibly succeed spelling matches as a "rage."

THE streets of Virginia City, Nev., are macadamized with refuse ore, and the frequent trains from the mines over them have slowly sifted down precious dust till they have become, to express it scientifically, argentiferous. Some mud taken from an omnibus wheel in the city was given to an assayer, and it yielded at the rate of $7.54 silver, and $2 32 gold per ton. A local paper boasts that, while they sometimes have muddy streets, it is not the cheap, common mud of the "cow country" towns.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May, 29, 1875.

THE Radical County Conventions of Ohio are all declaring against the the Third Term. Too late: the goose is already cooked.

THERE will be another transit of Venus in 1882, and the United States will be the best field for observation in the world. We will have the transit of Grant, however, five years earlier, in 1877.

OUR Radical contemporaries have not a word to say about the Radical Senator D. P. Wood of New York, who made changes in the appropriation bill of 1874, to enrich a Ring of which he was the head.

THE St. Louis Republican got through with a libel suit last week, for having called a lawyer a "sample shyster." The magnanimous jury awarded the plaintiff one cent for the injury done to his character.

MR. GOFORTH, of Pennsylvania, has gone forth from the office of Second Assistant Attorney-General. If the Lancaster Convention slaps Grant in the face to-day, several more Pennsylvania office-holders will go forth and so forth.

THE United States ship-of-war, the Antietum has been sold for $5,500. The government paid some $300,000 for its construction, and the copper on the vessel alone was estimated to be worth $50,000. Of course there is no job about this transaction—not even the suspicion of a job.

THE Gazette commends certain facts in connection with the New Hampshire election, to our attention. Of course, we duly respect these facts since the Gazette obtained them from our columns. We are pleased to see that our contemporary is getting somewhat enlightened.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says that prominent Radicals of Kentucky begin to entertain hopes of carrying that State. On the same principle, we suppose, the most impecunious of mankind entertain the hope that they will one day or other fall heir to $10,000,000. Such hopes, however, are seldom or never realized. So it will turn and with the Kentucky Radicals. Their hopes will only ripen into chaff.

THE Secretary of War has graciously granted permission to the Southern Memorial Association to enter Arlington Cemetery on the first of June and decorate the graves of the Confederate dead. Formerly this permission was denied. It is pleasant to note the fact that public opinion has even forced the War Department into decency, and prevents it from longer keeping alive prejudices of a war that is now ten years gone by.

FOR horrible murders Boston, the "hub" of civilization, takes the lead. The latest and most atrocious is that of a little girl aged five years, who was murdered in a church on Sunday afternoon, just after the close of the services, in the most mysterious and brutal manner, and her body carried into the church tower. The sexton of the church has been arrested on suspicion of committing the deed, but as yet no motive seems to have been developed. In all the annals of modern crime, we have seen no case of murder so horrible, shocking and mysterious as this. It stamps the murderer as a fiend of more than ordinary devilishness. There is no earthly punishment adequate to his crime.

SHERIDAN is going to make another raid soon and take along with him his bride arrayed as becometh a fair lady. A dispatch from Washington says that the Secretary of War, accompanied by General Sheridan and his bride and some invited wealthy guests, leave Fort Lincoln the first of July, proximo, for a summer's excursion to the headwaters of the Yellowstone River, the scenery of which surpasses even the Yosemite of California. They will be escorted by 1,200 regular cavalry, commanded by General Custer. About forty savants and professors of colleges have applied for permission to accompany this pleasure excursion, and been refused. Making a bridal tour accompanied by 1,200 cavalry at a cost of five or six thousand dollars a day, strikes us however as being a raid upon the Treasury for which the people are hardly prepared.

ATTENTION DEMOCRATS.

As there appears to be a misunderstanding about the primary elections of the Democracy on Saturday next, May 29th, we desire to call especial attention to the fact that the delegates to be elected on that day are for the Senatorial and Representative conventions, only, which elect delegates to the State Convention at Erie. The primary meetings to elect delegates to nominate the county ticket; Sheriff, Commissioners, Recorder, etc., will not be held until three weeks thereafter, viz. Saturday, June 19th., and of which due notice will be given. For further information read carefully the call printed in another column of this paper.

A PECULIAR GUN.

That was a peculiar gun that the young sportsman had, which was so arranged, when gunning in suburban regions, as to hit if it was a deer, and miss if it was a calf. It was a kind of an independent gun; not particularly wedded to one thing or the other. We have of late met with a few politicians somewhat analagous to this gun. They do not wish it understood that they are waiting to see which side is going to win, before committing themselves. Oh, no, nothing of that sort; but they are dissatisfied with a good many things which have been done by the Republican party, and the present Administration, and yet they do not like everything that has been done by the Democratic party. Ergo, they are Independents. They are pretty well satisfied that the present dynasty is too corrupt ever to be worthy of their support; but they are not sure that the change which the Democrats propose to make will cure all of the evils under which the country is now suffering; and therefore they are not yet decided as to which way they will shoot—or whether they will hit a deer, or miss a calf.

In such a dilemma, we as Democrats may not be called upon specially by such persons for advice. Possibly the thing will regulate itself, without. The only advice that we could give, to an honest, independent voter would be to look carefully at things as they are, and to see for himself the bad tendencies of the principles and actions of Radical Republicanism, and then to compare them with the good old Democratic rule, which secured a simple and economical government.

Supposing that such independent voter makes himself familar with the bare faced rascality and corruption which have been and still are encouraged and sustained by Republicanism, can he for one moment fancy that this will ever be remedied, save by a political revolution which shall sweep the party entirely out of power?

By their fruits parties must be known and judged; and the fruit of Republicanism is, rascals in office, and stealing every where, wherever public money is to be found. The radical remedy is not by turning this discovered thief out, and putting another of the same genius in, but it must reach to the source, and eradicate the very root. This is what the Democratic party are determined to accomplish. The Democratic gun shoots only straight, and kills what it aims at; it does not aim so as to hit the deer and miss the calf. The game it aims at it is true now roosts high; but it must come down. In fact it appears to be getting down and stepping out in Washington already; all except the head and front, the President. He cannot very well step down and out for nearly two years. Meanwhile, his political position and tactics are an enigma to many of his confrerees. Not so to us. We see it all quite clearly. If Grant should say "boys I'm not going to be a candidate for another term," why the boys would say—"Well, who cares for old Grant? We must look for the rising sun; where is he?" Or something like that. Therefore Grant don't say; and the independent voter has time for calm reflection. Does the independent voter hanker after another military President? Let him get a peculiar gun.

THERE is a nice little job, with millions blossoming out in it, on the tapis in Washington. Certain powers that be in and about the White House, have prevailed upon Quartermaster-General Meigs to go to Europe for a year or more. This will place Gen. Rufus Ingalls in charged the Quartermaster's Department, and will give the Babcock crowd full swing with this important branch of the military service. A persistent effort has been made to accomplish this end, and in a short time this department, which has been kept tolerably free from jobbing by the vigilance of Gen. Meigs, will be as corrupt as the Navy or the Indian Bureau. During the Virginius excitement Ingalls got a little swing, and in less than thirty days he squandered a million of dollars in provisioning our Atlantic sea coast forts. If a little breeze with Spain or some other power be gotten up this summer or fall it would be hailed as a godsend by the Ingalls-Babcock Ring. It is well for the White House Ring to make hay industriously while the sunshines, and we may expect to see some of its leading members flit suddenly to Europe upon the eve of the assembling of Congress. The Democratic House of next winter will we hope, lay bare many of the gigantic frauds that have as long been concealed by the Administration and its tools in Congress, and when the day of reckoning comes many heads now held high in the Radical councils will be gathered into the basket.

FORESTS—RAINFALL.

The effect of the reckless and excessive clearing of woodlands, in both Europe and America, on climate and water supply was very able and clearly illustrated by Councelor Wex, at the late yearly meeting of the Geographical Society of Vienna, in a paper on the diminution of the water volume in rivers and springs. From the date adduced by Herr Wex, there was shown a fall in the level, since fifty years, of 17 inches in the Elbe, 24-8 inches in the Rhine, 17 inches in the Oder, 26 inches in the Vistula, and in the Danube, at Orssova, as much as 55 inches. Accompanying this fall in the level, which corresponds with the decrease in the volume of these rivers, there has been a constantly increasing diminution of the discharge from springs. The way in which the destruction of timber acts in including these meteorological changes is plain enough. In the absence of wood there is less percipitation of moisture and freer evaporation of what actually falls; and the general aridity has been further increased in Central Europe by the drainage of sheets of water for agricultural purposes, and the increasing alteration of grazing into arable land.

Granting it to be strictly true that the clearing away of the forests in any given region has, to a certain extent, the effect here ascribed. is it not also true that that portion of moisture which formerly appertained to such region goes elsewhere, and fulfills its office in other parts of the earth?

It is questionable, however, whether such long continued and accurate observations have been made in the region and on the rivers named, as to warrant the assumption that the volumes have actually been reduced; to the extent stated, within the recent and comparatively brief period of the last fifty years. A scouring out of the bed of a stream will result in showing a reduced surface level, without proving that the volume of water is any less. The general fact, that the effect of denuding a particular country of trees tends to lessen the rainfall, at times, in a particular district, need not be controverted. So with the general fact, that at times the amount of evaporation from the same cause will be increased. Still, all the facts should be gathered, and collated with great care before announcing such a generalization in any extensive district.

One effect of extensive clearing of forests, in regions subject to hard frosts, and heavy snows, may be to augment the annual freshets, and to cause a still lower stage of low water; although throughout the year the total water fall, from snow and rain might not be essentially different from what it was previously.

One particular point that we would suggest is, that none of these human efforts exert a permanent effect, either to increase or to diminish the total amount of moisture in the atmosphere; or if that may not be strictly so, that they do not increase or diminish the total quantity of water on the earth and in the air. Although trees, excepting certain peculiar species which flourish in comparatively arid regions, require considerable moisture for their growth and sustenance, it does not necessarily follow that the general circulation of the entire atmosphere, as a whole, will be radically changed by any human agencies in connection with the transformation of forests into arable lands, &c. The diminution of condensed moisture in one region, must cause an increased condensation elsewhere; unless we assume that the removal of forests has the effect of lessoning the total amount of evaperation; whereas it is claimed, and we think rightly, that locally it increases evaperation into the atmosphere, at that place, certainly in the first instance, whatever may afterward occur.

Many millions of acres have been cleared of timber by human labor, during the unknown centuries of the life of our globe; on the other hand, some millions of acres have been planted with orchard and forest trees, and many more have been devoted to the raising of grain, vegetables, &c, but whether all of this has had any sensible effect upon the grand airial circulation, or upon the grand water circulation of the earth, is a question which we think has not yet been determined.

In any given area, where forests formerly existed, and where general agriculture has succeeded the flow from springs may have been reduced, and the river or drainage water at its lowest stage may possibly be somewhat lower, while the total yearly rainfall may remain much as it was before. In regard to this, something depends upon the latitude, and upon various causes; whether it be a tropical or a frosty climate; whether subject to snows, or otherwise.

It is a startling assumption that the grave effects mentioned in the article we quote could result within the period of fifty years, from the action of men in their agricultural operations in those old countries; which have been settled and improved for centuries. If it had been a virgin forest of great extent thus suddenly bereft of its trees, and transformed into ploughed land, doubtless perceptible metrological effects would have resulted; but this could not have been the case. The quantity of virgin forest changed during these last fifty years to agricultured land, must have been but a small percentage of the entire region. There could have been nothing like the proportion of average thus transformed that we have seen transformed during the same period on the Ohio, the upper Mississippi, and many other North American rivers. Experience in the Ohio river valley during the last fifty years does not point to any permanent reduction of rainfall, or to any reduction in the actual quantity of water flowing in the stream. Fifty years ago the floods rose as high, and the droughts reduced the flow as low as they do today; notwithstanding the theory that the clearing away of forests has a tendency to lessen the rainfall.

It is certainly the case that where there is no rainfall, vegetation ceases or does not exist, but it is by no means certain that by the substitution of vegetation—for example by means of irrigation, rainfall, in that particular region, would be induced. Probably this has not yet been tried on a scale adequate to test the question thoroughly. In the case of the delta of the Nile, although an extensive area has been by the aid of irrigation covered with vegetation, there is no more rain now than there was two hundred lyears ago. In fact there is no rain, excepting upon a narrow fringe quite near to the shores of the Mediterranean; over which, in the conflict between the moist atmosphere over the sea, and the dry air from the arid desert, rain occurs at times. It is not improbable, therefore, that cause and effect are sometimes not accurately considered, and each consigned its proper weight and function. An extensive and careful series of vain gauging continued for years, collated with an equally careful system of river gaugings, might determine the comparative rainfall and river flow in any given region. Whether this was attended to in such a way as to warrant the conclusion of Councelor Wex does not appear.

The great primary causes of the existence of our atmosphere, and of its grand circulation, and of its integrity, are probably independent of any comparatively local changes effected by human efforts on the earth's face; still the actual extent of such change caused by these superficial operations in the meterology of given regions is worthy of careful investigation. Our government is now doing its share in the work of meteorological observation; and other governments seem disposed to pursue this interesting study in a more enlarged practical manner than formerly. Ultimately, the world will have a better understanding of the causes and their modus operandi.

A RECENT decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana, settles an important question in connection with steam railways passing along streets. The court held that under the statutes of the State relating to making and recording town lots, and streets, &c., does not pass from the proprietor the fee simple of the soil of the street, and that it may be conveyed as a part of the realty. It also held that the occupancy of the street by a steam railroad company with its track constitutes a new appropriation of such a character as to authorize the owners of adjoining lots to recover damages. The court held this to be an additional service, a use outside of and at variance with the design contemplated in the dedication of streets to the use of the public. The supporting facts on which these decisions rest are that running a railroad along a street damages the value of abutting property by jarring and cracking the plastering and walls, by the smoke, sparks, dust and noise, any by other inconveniences consequent upon the use of steam as a motive power. At the same time, the principle was enunciated that running street cars by horse power, not steam, is not such a variance from the proper use of the streets, in view of their dedication, as to entitle owners to damages. This is a matter in which property owners in all of our larger cities are deeply interested, and we doubt not that the same rule of law will be held good in other States as well as in Indiana.

IT is proposed in Washington to investigate the accounts of Southern marshals. Hitherto the Department of Outrage and Injustice, presided over by George H. Williams, denied that there was anything wrong with these accounts. It is not hard to understand this projected movement. It is to make scape goats of the marshals, and allow those nearer the Administration to escape. But the scheme will not work as satisfactorily as the projectors imagine. The incoming Congress will take a hand in this investigation and the big ones will not be allowed to escape. These insignificant tools of the Administration, the southern marshals, are not alone responsible for the squandering of millions in the manufacture of bogus outrages and terrifying voters. The plans were all concocted in Washington, and the spoils divided among those who were high in the confidence of the Administration. They too will be investigated and exposed when Congress meets.

A GENTLEMAN who had a conversation with Senator Morton in New Orleans, says that the doughty Indianian informed him that he was going to be a candidate for the Presidency, and that his friends would press his name before the Convention for nomination. Well, Mr. Morton is at least entitled to the credit of being frank. But why he should be anxious to immolate himself, we do not exactly understand. We doubt whether there is a single prominent Radical in the country who would meet with such an overwhelming defeat as Mr. Morton in the Presidential race. His connection with the Force bill, carpet-bag rascalities in the South and Ring jobs in Washington, would render it almost morally certain that he would not carry the electoral vote of a single State.

THE largest casting ever made in New York was made on Monday, for the Chicago water works, being a cylinder with a square outer surface, seven feet across the top, seventeen feet deep, with a base of four feet. It required twenty-eight tons or 56,000 pounds of iron, to make the casting and was completed in five minutes the after ladles were filled with molten iron.

MINOR NOTES.

THE Maine Democrats hold their State Convention at Augusta on June 22.

GEN. MCCLELLAN, who has been wintering on the Nile, is expected back in July.

THE Summit county, Ohio, Republican Convention went squarely against third-termism on Saturday.

NO bill passed at the session of the Massachusetts legislature just closed was vetoed by Governor Gaston.

THE colored schools of Lexington, Ky., were closed on Wednesday, out of respect to the memory of Gen. Breckinridge.

THE next session of the Kentucky Legislature will probably make an appropriation for a suitable monument to mark the tomb of Zach Taylor, now in a neglected condition.

ELAM SHERSHEY, candidate for delegate to the Republican State convention, announced himself against a Third Term. He received 85 votes in a poll of about 850.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean comes to us with 140 pages of a supplement containing the delinquent tax-list. It's as able an article as we have seen in the Inter-Ocean for some time.—St. Louis Times.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON was pursued through the South by the story that he had come to start another Freedman's Bank. The negroes did not give him unlimited credit on this account.

INVITATIONS have been sent to Senator Thurman, Gov. Hendricks and Congressmen B. H. Hill., to attend the Democratic State Convention of Mississippi, which is to be held on August 3d, and deliver addresses.

CANDOR requires us to state that there is no report yet from that committee of leading Republican statesmen who were to wait upon Boss Grant and obtain from him a written renunciation of the third term and all its works.

THE Democratic Committee of Adams county, at a meeting held a few days since, fixed June 14th as the date for their nominating convention. Hon. Wm McSherry was elected Senatorial delegate and Hons. E. W. Stahle and Isaac Hereter Representative delegates to the Erie Convention.

THE term of the Governor elected this year in Pennsylvania will be three years; after that future incumbents will serve four years. Thus the coming term will expire simultaneously with that of the Lieutenant Governor, General Latta having last fall been elected for four years.

THE New York Evening Express having stated the number of lawyers in the United States as "only 6,000," the World calls attention to the disheartening fact that "the census of 1870 shows that there were 40,736 lawyers in this unhappy country, and that, of these, 5,913 belonged to the State of New York.

THE "blue and gray" mingled beautifully in Memphis yesterday. The Ex-Confederates and Ex-Federals carried their tattered battle-flags through the streets, and jointly decorated the graves of their dead comrades. If this sort of thing goes on, what is to become of the Party of Hate?—Cin. Enquirer.

THE young woman who made affidavit embodying grave and scandalous charges against the Superintendent of the Indiana Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb has published a full retraction, together with a statement that she was incited to make the charges by the promise of position as teacher in the Asylum under a different management.—Chicago Tribune.

SINCE Gen. Sherman's book has been published, the Radical papers have discovered that he is the most "abominable copperhead," "slavery advocate" and rebel-proclivity man on the continent. How different it would have been if Sherman had written up General Grant as the leading military man of the world. He didn't do it, however, and will have to take the consequences.—Courier-Journal.

THE following paragraph in a recent number of the Columbia (S. C.) Union Herald tersely suggests one of the characteristics of political contests in that state:

"The ballot boxes, ballots, poll lists and all papers appertaining to the late election for the Barnwell county seat, which were deposited in the office of the clerk of court at Barnwell court-house, were 'spirited' off on Saturday night. The election was to be declared by the commissioners of election to-day.

THE Houston (Tex.) Telegraph has the following: "We are happy to announce that the ladies of Texas have determined never to give ex-President Davis up again. They have commenced the work of securing him a home where the balance of his life, with God's blessing, shall be passed in peace and quiet. A society has been organized with Mrs. W. B. Ballinger, of Galveston, as President; Mrs. Braxton Bragg, Vice President; Mrs. E. H. Cushing, Treasurer; Mrs. M. J. Young, Secretary."

THE examinations for admission to Harvard College will be held on July 1, 2 and 3. Candidates for admission in 1876 and thereafter will be examined in all the studies required for admission this year and also in one of the three following subjects in elementary science: 1, Elementary botany; 2. Rudiments of physics or chemistry; 3. Rudiment of physics and discriptive botany. The selection of the subject will be left with the candidate. This requisition will form the sixteenth subject in both courses of preparatory studies.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Advertiser calls attention to the following words used by John Quiacy Adams in a discourse delivered at the request of the New York Historical Society on the 30th of April 1839, the fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States;

"The example of Washington of retiring from the President after a double term of four years was followed by Mr. Jefferson, against the urgent solicitations of several State legislatures. This second example of voluntary self chastened ambition by the decided opposition of public opinion, has been held obligatory upon their successors, and has become a tacit subsidiary constitutional law."

THE mania for suing newspapers says the Cleveland Plaindealer, is not panning out very flatteringly to those possessed of it. The man who sued the Springfield (Mass.) Republican for $200,000 recovered only $100, the chap who got after the St. Louis Republican for $50,000 was only awarded one cent by the jury, and, yesterday the jury in the case of Wilcox vs. the Cleveland Leader refused to give any verdict for the plaintiff. Judge Griswold's charge, in full, published in another column, will be of general interest to all newspaper publishers, and to those parties who see damages for alleged libelous publications.

BLAIR AND SHERMAN.

A REPLY AND AN ATTACK.

Hon. Montgomery Blair has addressed a letter to the editor of the Southern Magazine, published in Baltimore, in which he defends his brother, General Frank P. Blair, from certain aspersions made by General Sherman in his recently published memoirs. Mr. Blair says:

Whatever may have been the opinion of my brother's military capacity, Sherman, under whom he served, and who succeeded in the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps, is the first to impute to him a selfish purpose in joining the army. Being the recognized leader of the military organization which protected the St. Louis arsenal from seizure by the State authorities during the winter of 1860 and 1861, and the man who took all the responsibility and shared in all the danger of the capture of Camp Jackson, which was the first blow struck for the Union, he was offered by Mr. Lincoln, on General Scott's recommendation, the first Brigadier Generalship for that service. This he declined peremptorily, and insisted that it should be given to Captain Lyon, the regular officer whose aid he had succeeded in obtaining to command the troops on that occasion, after applying to Sherman and failing to obtain his services, who declined on the ground that he had no confidence in volunteer troops, to which he steadily adhered, taking good care never to volunteer any service to the government, or lift a finger for it till commissioned as a Colonel in the Regular army. Nor did my brother ever seek military promotion. It was only in response to the urgent and personal appeal of Mr. Stanton, after the second Bull Run battle, when great discouragement was felt, and recruiting had come to a stand still, and it was necessary for the government to avail itself of the popularity of some of the public men in Congress, that he and other Republican leaders left their seats to recruit in their districts. He succeeded in recruiting seven regiments within a very sort time, and was with a brigade from a part of this force that in 1862, he stormed the works at Chickasaw Bluffs, which protected Vicksburg, and which he failed to hold only because Sherman failed to support him. I recall two signal occasions when the force under my brother's command failed to secure the fruits of well fought fields, by reason of Sherman's timidity. One was at Chattanooga. Having crossed the river and beaten the enemy in front of them, the Fifteenth Corps was in a position to intercept Bragg's army in full retreat before Grant, but Sherman ordered the corps to be withdrawn and let Bragg escape. Again, at Bentonville, where, while Johnson was attempting and failed to crush Slocum, my brother's corps, by rapid marching in the direction of the firing, was enabled to get into his rear, so as to have effectually cut off his retreat, the division commanded by Mower being actually in the camp which Johnson had left to attack Slocum, he was obliged by Sherman's order to withdraw and let Johnson escape. Hardee was also allowed to escape out of Savannah. How does it happen, that, while commanding the finest army that ever took the field. Sherman never captured the enemy? The explanation of this invariable failure is found in his constitutional timidity. This enabled Sydney Johnson, at the head of 25,000 men in Kentucky, to fill him with panic at the head of 75,000, and Price to stampede him when relieved and transferred to Missouri. The truth is that he never did anything until he came under Grant's immediate command and had his nerves steadied by Grant's pluck. It is not supprising that so discreet a commander should misjudge a soldier's nature; and especially one who, although he had not studied algebra at West Point at the Government expense, was so inconsiderate of himself as to take up arms for the defense of that Government, when its enemies held both the State and National Governments, and when he not only had no color of authority to protect him and the men who stood by him, but was in peril from both Governments, and did this, too, not only without pay, but spent all he had in the world to arm his men. Nor did my brother aspire to the command of the Army of the Tennessee on the death of McPherson, or fall in giving General Howard support when he was put in that position. Logan, who held an older commission than my brother, did assert his right to succeed to this command, and was somewhat restive and discontented when it was refused him. But General Howard expressed himself to me as much gratified by my brother's course, and said that the support which my brother gave him was of the greatest assistance to him. There is, indeed, not a circumstance from grst to last to justify Sherman's reflection upon my brother, and I confess my surprise that he should have given utterance to it. There was a slight unpleasantness between them at the outset of their association, growing out of Sherman's jumping to the conclusion, without the slightest reason, that my brother had prompted some newspaper disparagement of him. My brother properly resented the imputation and Sherman apologized.

THE DESTRUCTION AT OSCEOLA.

[Philipsburg Journal, May 22.]

For several days fires have been slowly burning in the woods, as is usual at this season of the year, and on Thursday, a breeze sprang up from the west, which gradually grew to be a perfect gale, and before which the little, slow-burning fires rapidly spread until in all directions dense volumes of smoke rolling up to mingle with the clouds, told of the work of destruction begun. By noon the mills in the neighborhood of this place and those above Osceola were all in extreme danger, and many of our citizens and those of Osceola had gone to the assistance of the mill owners.

At half-past twelve o'clock it became apparent to those who were fighting the fire about the mills above Osceola that, at the terrible rapidity with which the forest fire was sweeping toward the town, it would be placed in the greatest danger, and many hastened homeward to be prepared for the worst. But it seemed as though the flames, bent on the destruction of the town had suddenly sprung to work, and driven by the fierce wind they leaped from tree-top to tree-top, and literally rushed with the swiftness of the wind, crackling and roaring with a sound indescribably terrific. Those only who have seen a large forest fire driven by a gale, can form the slightest idea of the awful fierceness of the flames, not equalled by any burning city where walls necessarily interpose some slight obstacle to the driving flames. Here there is nothing to check their fury, every tree becomes a mighty torch from which the flames leap upward and onward, swelling with every moment, springing forward like the spring of some awful monster, quickening into flames everything it touches, with a roar so absolutely terrifying as to be beyond comparison. Such was the wall of flame that swept upon Osceola from the West. The inhabitants attempted at first to stop the onward-driving storm of fire, but it was as useless as beating the air. The trees and tumps in the cleared fields that for a little distance separated the buildings from the woods, were alive with flame the moment the cloud of fire reached them, it seemed as if the earth itself was on fire, and no human power could avail.

THE Presbyterian church was the first building to take fire, and in less than half an hour the centre of the town was ablaze, and the people were fleeing for their lives. The descent of the flames upon the town was so sudden, so unexpected, that the wildest confusion prevailed. Men, women and children rushed hither and thither, with some household article or a small pack of clothing hastily gathered in a sheet; men frantically yelled, women screamed and wept, and all thought only of safety for themselves and families. The smoke was so dense that it was impossible to see across the street, the heat was unbearable, adding to the fearfulness of the situation, which was awful in the extreme.

The people had no time to save the valuables, but were obliged to fly with whatever could be most readily seized, sometimes a picture, perhaps a few articles of clothing, a chair, a mirror or some practically valueless article, and many left with nothing but the apparel on their persons. The sick and disabled were carried to the railroad, whither all hastened, as the only means of escape from the town, the woods which surrounded it on every side being on fire and the roads impassible. Here they crowded into box cars, about forty of which were standing on a siding, and were brought to this place. Three trains thus loaded brought the distracted and homeless citizens to our town, and strong men were affected to tears at the spectacle. Here were a thousand people who yesterday had comfortable homes, this afternoon huddled into box cars, blackened with smoke, scorched with heat, their eyes swollen and bloodshot, with all their remaining earthly possessions in a bundle that a child might carry. Here were women looking for their children or their husbands or some friend not to be found in the throng at the depot, or to be heard of anywhere. Here were men, yesterday the owners of fine residences, costly furnished, to-day with all their effects in a valise or upon their persons; the women all in tears, the men calm but with that look of despair that marks the most intense mental agony. Most of the sufferers were immediately sought out by their friends or acquaintances and taken to their homes, and our citizens with one accord opened their houses fo the reception of the unfortunate. Those who had no acquaintances were provided for by kind men and women who found some one to take them, and before night all who had fled from their burning houses were provided with comfortable accommodations.

The incredible rapidity with which dwellings, business blocks, hotels and structures of whatever kind, were consumed left little opportunity for pillage. It seemed as though with one breath the demon of the flames levelled the town. The air was full of fiying cinder and sparks and seemed to be a perfect atmosphere of flame. Everything combustible seemed to break into flames simultaneously. The smoke and heat were suffocating and the only wonder is that more were not lost amid the flames.

It is not positively known that any but one unknown woman was burned to death although several people are still missing, and their fate is doubtful.

RETURN OF THE PRINCETON CANNON.

The cannon war between Rutgers and Princeton is over. The cannon was on Saturday morning taken back and placed in the position whence it was taken by the Rutgers students on the night of April 26. About 9 o'clock a farm wagon containing the cannon, in charge of the Chief o Police of New Brunswick and one or two assistants entered the campus. The cry of "Cannon! Heads out!" was raised, and the students went running from the dormitories, cheering as they ran. Many of the townsmen left their business and helped to swell the throng. The wagon was placed in position and the cannon was let down with ropes, spikes, &c., into the place prepared for its reception. As it struck the ground a hearty cheer burst from the throng of students and citizens. The earth was thrown around it, and in a few minutes the cannon was properly "buried." Just as this was over President McCosh, his face covered with smiles, walked up. The students respectfully made way for him, so that he could see the cannon. As soon as he saw it he said:

The cannon is back. The campus would not have been a campus without it. I knew it would come back to us; I did not know just how it would come, but I was just as certain as I ever was of anything that this cannon would come back to us and I told the students so. This has been the greatest war since the siege of Troy. (Laughter and applause.) The cannon represents "fair Helen," the fellows who took it, the treacherous Paris, and I see all around me the brave Agamemnons and Nestors. We have also our Atrides, in the persons of the newspaper reporters, who have exaggerated and ridiculed the whole affair. But now that the war is over, the next thing is to write a history of the war. It must be written in Greek; it must be in hexameter, just as Homer wrote and we will have it published. And if it is as good as Homer's Greek, I will give the author of it a place on the commencement stage next June, and will assure him an audience to hear it read, even though it be as long as Homer's poem.

This speech was received with much laughter and cheering. Three cheers and the Princeton tiger were given for Dr. McCosh and the cannon, after which the crowd dispersed. The muskets taken from Rutgers armory by Princeton students left Princeton in a wagon Friday night about 2 o'clock. They met the cannon on the way; so that both the institutions have recovered their property.

WORK OF THE XLIIId CONGRESS.

$179,166, 209.09 APPROPRIATED, AND 15 NEW OFFICES CREATED.

A Washington special to the World says:

There has just been prepared and printed, in accordance with law, by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, statements showing appropriations made at the last session of Congress, offices created, and those offices the salaries of which have been increased, with the amount of such increase during the same period. The total amount of appropriations, as officially announced, is $179,166,209.09. Of this amount the largest sum $37,000,000 is for the Post-Office, $27,000,000 for the army, $17,000,000 for the navy; $26,000,000 for sundry civil expenses, $18,902,236.99 for legislative, judicial and executive expenses, and $5,360,554. 55 for Indian service. Over a hundred and fifty new offices were created, but none of them are of much importance. Among them are three new agents at the Alaska Seal Fisheries, a Deputy Comptroller of the Currency and a Deputy Second Comptroller.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON AND HIS FAMILY.

[Toledo Blade Rep.]

The Hon. George H. Pendleton gave a select party in Cincinnati last week, and among his guests were Senators Sherman and Thurman, General W. T. Sherman, Ex-Governor Stevenson of Kentucky, Mr. Richard Smith of the Cincinnati Gazette and Judge Ballard of Kentucky. What ever may be said of Pendleton politically all agree that he is a most hospitable gentleman, and no woman in the country makes a more favorable impression upon her guests than Mrs. Pendleton, who is one of the best living specimens of the American lady.

OHIO NEWS.

THE newspaper fraternity of Columbus are making preparations to give the Ohio Editorial Association a warm reception on the 3d day of June.

ON Sunday of last week Benj. F. Miller was knocked down while passing along the principal street of Canton and robbed of $20 in cash and $267 in notes.

THE GREAT TRIAL.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Brooklyn court room was crowded again to-day, and Judge Porter resumed his argument for the defendant, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. He referred to the letter of contrition, which was the only known instance in which a man had written a letter to himself. The words "standing on the brink of a moral Niagara" were no more Henry Ward Beecher's than the words "moral haystack" for these words would seem incongruous. They were Theodore Tilton's expressions.

Counsel then commented on the form in which the letter was written, beginning, "I ask through you, Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and humble myself before him as I do before my God. He would have been a better man in my place than I have been." Did Mr. Beecher write this. If he did, which did he mean—God or Theodore Tilton would have been better men in his place. The language used in this letter precluded all idea of the charge against Beecher being adultery. The man who said Henry Ward Beecher wrote it lied and was an untrustworthy witness.

Counsel referred to the letter of May 3, 1871, written by Mrs. Tilton to Beecher as her pastor. Was that a letter of an adulteress to her paramour. It had more the strain of a broken hearted and contrite woman to a man whom she had falsely accused. Never did Henry Ward Beecher use the term "nest hiding." He had written books and books, and the counsel on the other side had searched them all in vain for that term. Judge Fullerton, in Norwood, found a reference to a robin hiding her nest and which he (Judge Fullerton) paraded before them. You could not go to hear Beecher on Sunday next without being impressed with his vividness and impressiveness, and which reminded one of Shakespeare and Homer.

After referring to other letters, counsel said: What led Moulton and Tilton to lie, as they said, for Beecher. Moulton said he lied for tenderness and delicacy to Beecher and Plymouth Church, and Tilton for motives of the same character towards his wife. Could Tilton have these feelings and those which led him to bastardize his own dead boy and to seek to ruin his adopted daughter. Both of these witnesses, in their testimony, had expressed themselves with malignity, which rendered their testimony comparatively worthless. If the jury believed the testimony of Wilkison and Jackson Schultz, what was the character of Theodore Tilton, the man who had broken and violated all his pledges. Tilton was living by blackmail for a number of years, ready to accept it in the form of benefactions or otherwise. Why did Tilton threaten to blow the roof off of Plymouth Church unless they acceded to his terms. Was it not soliciting help from Beecher, when, according to Mr. and Mrs. Ovington, Tilton said that Elizabeth loved Mr. Beecher, and he ought to do something for her; that Elizabeth had done all that she could for him and he ought to come forward to help Tilton. Speaking of his wife he said she would lie for him if necessary. Was this the use Theodore Tilton put a woman to? Was this the school in which Mrs. Moulton had been reared in? Frank Moulton said: Beecher was a liar and a libertine, and that was the reason he had broken faith with him. He admitted that he had broken faith with Tilton. There was no person with whom he had not broken faith, and was this the man on whom no person seemed to place reliance to be believed when he maligned Henry Ward Beecher. This man had threatened to shoot Beecher, but this was mere bravado and men who could make such a threat without intending, was of a low order of morals.

The Court here took the usual recess.

After recess, Mr. Porter continued his argument. He said, that in describing Henry Ward Beecher as a sneak, Frank Moulton correctly described himself and Theodore Tilton. If the blood of Tilton and Moulton were transfused, it would find as black a resting place in the heart of one as the other. After continuing for some time in this strain of invective, Porter spoke of the improbability of a lady's saying to a gray haired clergyman as Mrs. Moulton said she did in her own house that he had added four years of perjury and lying to his original sin of adultery. Yet she said, having told him this, she declared to him a belief that he could confess it to Plymouth church and be forgiven. The story which Mrs. Moulton had been made to tell her husband was

MONSTROUSLY INCREDIBLE

on the face of it, and furnished its own reflection. Men who had meditated murder, men who talked of their wives lying for them were capable of devising such fabrications and inducing their wives to utter them. Moulton was no unworthy minion and consort of Theodore Tilton. He also threatened to

DRIVE BEECHER OUT OF BROOKLYN.

Tilton made this threat even upon the witness stand, forgetting that its fulfilment required the aid of each man upon the jury. He thought that he could make this threat regardless of the jury so long as he had the assistance of a splendid advocate—of Frank Moulton and of Emma Moulton. The case of Franklin Woodruff was an instance of the degree to which one man can corrupt another. Mr. Woodruff, who would regret his action in this case as long as he lived, was hurried along from one thing to another by the craft of Tilton and the cunning of Moulton until he was brought to the stand to deny the work of one of the most prominent merchants of New York, a man of unimpeached honor, who was true and noble in every relation of life.

Mr. Porter said he had many notes which he was compelled to discard, because to use them would protract his argument beyond reasonable limits. There was one side passage to which he must be allowed to refer. Tilton said he thought of Beecher as a big boy, and in the very next sentence accused Beecher of craft, taking advantage of an opportunity to gain an apparent advantage over the cross-examining counsel. Whenever he had a chance during his examination he thrust a dagger into Mr. Beecher's side. Referring to the title of the "True Story" and to the assertion of Tilton that he did not know where he got that name, Porter said the plaintiff forgot that he spoke of it by that name himself before he knew that Redpath's notes had been preserved, and when he supposed that all the manuscript was dust and ashes. He then said that the story of Beecher's preaching to his mistresses, the origin of which Tilton said he did not know, was said by Moulton to have been told to him by Theodore Tilton himself when the latter was pretending to be Beecher's friend. Even Moulton was compelled to confess that when he was told this, he did not believe it. Mr. Porter then spoke of

TILTON'S THREAT

to shoot Beecher and said that the jury were asked to condemn the latter on oath of an assassin. In the letter to a complaining friend, said the speaker, Tilton denounced the story of his wife's adultery as a lie raised by Bowen and Woodhull, and said he had no knowledge of the scandal article. He would have you believe that when this scandal article was published and telegraphed all over this land and abroad, that he (Tilton) remained ignorant of it a week. Theodore Tilton was in love with the woman who published this article. She was a white-souled woman, but the course of true love never ran smooth, and after this libel on his wife was published, he quarreled with her, so he testifies. When the charge was made against Tilton's wife, he did not hasten to put in a vindication of her, because he loved his wife less, but because he loved Henry C. Bowen more and feared that Bowen would be crushed by Henry Ward Beecher.

After Beecher's return from Peekskill on the 13th of July, 1874, said Mr. Porter, and after Redpath's message of the 12th of July to Mr. Beecher, the charge was then changed to adultery, but Redpath did not believe this charge. This impudent cuckold, said the speaker, turning to Tilton, who comes into court flourishing a pair of antlers which are not his own, and which he asks you to tip with gold—this cuckold submitted his short report for the adoption of the committee after Beecher's return. This report, gentlemen, did not contain one word about Mrs. Tilton's adultery. In his own handwriting, Theodore Tilton, knowing all the facts of the case, thought this report would reflect credit on all concerned. This is the document prepared by Tilton and borne to Beecher by Moulton on the 14th of July. They were about to entrap Beecher into the use of language used in that document before the committee, and leave the alleged offense committed by him undefined. In the long report Tilton admitted the falsity of his own accusations. He did not know that, in the language of the law, that what a man wrote for another to sign, was evidence against himself. This report showed that the only offense imputed to Henry Ward Beecher was the charge of improper proposals.

Counsel then read the long report prepared by Tilton to be submitted to the Committee and commented briefly on different portions of it. Here was a report, said Mr. Porter, which Tilton prepared after the three days his wife had left his roof, and after he had told the story of his wife's adultery, and he certifies here that the apology did not mean adultery, but that it was an apology for a mixed up affair which was true of the paper of the 14th of July which exonerated Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, or the paper of the 20th which set them forth as shameless, exposed and confessed adulterers.

The Court here adjourned.

NEW YORK, May 25.—In the Brooklyn City Court to-day, Ex-Judge Porter resumed his argument: Tilton and Moulton had conveyed to the jury the impression in their testimony that the claim of seven thousand dollars against Bowen was the claim, which Bowen never denied. There was good reason for this, for right behind it lay the clue to the charge of blackmailing. The tripartite agreement would have bound any person but the barbarian. It was important to the plaintiff to avoid the charge of blackmail to show that Bessie Turner should be sent away as being dangerous to Beecher, and Moulton said she was a dangerous person. Her sending away was a mean contrivance of Tilton and Moulton after getting her to sign a retraction of her charge against Tilton.

Counsel spoke of the letter of resignation, and read from it the expression "I tender hereby my resignation of Plymouth Church." This was like "standing on the brink of a moral Niagara" or accomplishing a rape by means of a paroxysmal kiss. During all this time, when these parties were writing letters to one another, there were no expressions used in them like "adultery" or "sexual intercourse," but Beecher's were those of a Christian gentleman, and yet, when they met, it is stated that these terms were used in their conversations. This man Moulton, who professes to believe that Henry Ward Beecher was an adulterer, liar and debauchee, he takes into his own house and tells his wife of his (Beecher's) offense. He hangs Beecher's picture, the portrait of a debauchee, in his own parlor, to be seen by his own boy, and commits this man to the charge of his wife when he leaves them together. He permits this adulterer to visit his bed chamber, aye, said the counsel, and permitted him to kiss his (Moulton's) wife in his presence. Moulton does not deny that when Beecher crossed his threshold he saluted Mrs. Moulton with a kiss. Theodore Tilton, who was there many times, does not deny that the pastor of Plymouth Church saluted Moulton's wife with a kiss. What lay behind all this, counsel urged, was the incompatibility of this conduct of Moulton if the charge of adultery was true.

A recess was here taken.

After recess Porter continued his address to the jury. Moulton swore that he assumed no attitude of hostility to Beecher until the latter accused him of blackmailing, in a statement published on the 13th of August, 1874. Yet the fact was developed, that before this, Frank Moulton refused to let Beecher see the originals of documents in his possession when General Tracy looked for them in order that the copies might be verified. Moulton denied that he had permitted Tilton to copy them, although copies had already been published and scattered broadcast. Moulton refused to even permit his own clerk to copy these papers on the plea that he was going to Narragansett. But when he left he took these papers in his pocket to show to Benjamin F. Butler, and to be woven into a statement which was designed to crush Beecher. When he returned with this statement in his pocket, he found a letter from Beecher asking permission to see the papers. He then wrote to him a letter or rather copied a letter which Butler wrote for him, declining to let him see them on the ground that he held them in trust.

Porter then ridiculed the assertion that at this time Theodore Tilton had obtained access to these papers of which he had published garbled copies. He discussed various passages in this letter in detail as showing Moulton's steadfast purpose not to aid Beecher in his statement, and General

BUTLER'S SOPHISTRY

in order to cloak this design. Up to this moment, Beecher had trusted implicitly to the friendship and honor of Moulton. When he received this letter, however, this man, whom Mr. Morris called a coward, sent a response demanding peremptorily the return of his private papers, such as letters from his brothers and sisters. He did not go to Narragansett to consult counsel but answered the letter upon the spur of the moment thinking that he was writing to Moulton and not to Benjamin F. Butler. This was not the conduct of an adulterer in dealing with a man who knew his secret.

Judge Porter said no one who had heard the testimony could doubt that this was a case of blackmail. When one of the most learned of lawyers at the New York bar was spoken to about the case he unhesitatingly pronounced it one of blackmail, and he was right. As long as the money was there, charges were kept in the background, and when the money failed the charges were brought forward. If Moulton believed in the truth of the charges of adultery against Beecher, and he swears to it, then this was a blackmailing transaction. Moulton admits in the books of his firm that he received money from Beecher. Of course, Tilton did not know where the money came from. It would not have been respectable for him to know if he was cognizant that it was bed-money for his wife. If Tilton and Moulton did not know this money was blackmail, why were they afraid it should become known, and when the money was entered on the books, why was not the source whence this money came entered also?

Counsel then reverted to the letter of May 1874, written by Tilton to Beecher. He read it through, and commented briefly upon it, and afterwards quoted from the testimony of Charles W. Storrs in relation to Tilton asking Mr. Storrs what was the matter with Claflin in that he did not appear to be disposed to furnish his portion of the fund to establish a newspaper in New York which was to bring fame to Beecher, Tilton, Moulton and Carpenter.

Counsel said that Ex-Judge Morris, in his opening, stated that Frank Carpenter would be called to the stand and testify that Beecher confessed his adultery to him. Yet the case had closed and this witness had not appeared to swear to it. When Moulton said to Beecher that Tilton threatened to publish the scandal unless Bowen paid him the seven thousand dollars, which he claimed Moulton said he would pay it out of his own pocket to save Beecher. He wanted, said the counsel, to force the payment of this money out of Beecher or his friends. There was the panel house game exposed, said Mr. Porter, throughout this whole case. The original aim of Moulton was to get Tilton back on the Independent, but their devices and plans changed. These men, Tilton and Moulton, were shams who wanted to be thought real men. Tilton wanted to be thought the most magnanimous man on earth in forgiving Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Jaffreys, one of the jurors, at this point (four o'clock) complained of being ill from the heat of the room and Judge Neilson adjourned the Court.

POLITICAL.

Proceedings of the Radical State Convention—Hartranft Nominated for Governor and Rawle for State Treasurer.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 26.—The Republican State Convention was called to order by Russell Errett, Chairman of the State Committee, at noon.

John Cessna was elected temporary Chairman. He expressed the hope for harmony and referred to many local interests represented and conflicting views held, but had no doubt that all would unite in support of nominees.

After roll call, several committees, including one of thirteen on resolutions and platform were appointed. Hon. E. McPherson is Chairman of the Committee on Platform. The Committee then adjourned until two o'clock.

During the proceedings, resolution were offered declaring against the third term and in favor of strict adherence to time honored usages of the Republic. The resolutions were referred to appropriate committees.

HARRY WHITE CHOSEN PERMANENT PRESIDENT.

In the afternoon session, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President, Gen. Harry White; Secretary, C. D. Elliott.

THE PLATFORM.

The following declaration of principles was adopted:

First—Equality of all men before the law; equal justice to all and special favors to none.

Second—Harmony of national and State governments; both are parts of one system, alike necessary for common prosperity, peace and security.

Third—Unity of the nation. We are one people. The Constitution of the United States forms a government, not a league.

Fourth—Faithful execution of the laws; an economical administration of government integrity in office; honesty in all branches of the civil service, and a rigid accountability of public officers.

Fifth—Protection to home industry and a home market for home products.

Sixth—Right of the laborer to protection and encouragement, and promotion of harmony between labor and capital.

Seventh—Cheap transportation and closer intercourse between all parts of the country.

Eighth—Free banking, a safe and uniform national currency adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country and a steady reduction of the national debt.

Ninth—The public domain being the heritage of the people should be reserved for actual settlers exclusively.

Tenth—Equalization of bounties of soldiers and a speedy settlement of all just claims arising out of the late war.

Eleventh—Honest men in office, men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it.

The first resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That we declare a firm and unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the Republic which wisely and under the sanction of the most venerable of examples, limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms, and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term.

The remaining resolutions endorse the administration of President Grant as among the most brilliant achievements in the annals of the country; eulogize Gov. Hartranft for the able manner in which he has discharged every duty incumbent upon him, and present his name for re-election; suggest a thorough investigation by an able an experienced commission of the whole subject of municipal taxation in order to protect the people as well from existing maladministration as to prevent its recurrence; arraign the Democratic party for dishonoring the State by an unseemly and arbitrary exercise of legislative power; and heartily approve of the efforts of the Government to bring to punishment defrauders of revenue. The resolution was adopted.

HARTRANFT AND RAWLE NOMINATED.

Gov. Hartranft was renominated by acclamation, and H. W. Rawle, Mayor of Erie, nominated for State Treasurer.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, May 25.—The Senate has unanimously adopted a vote of confidence in the Government in respect to its conduct of correspondence with Germany. The Ministry has given notice that it will introduce a bill providing for the punishment of offenses similar to that of Duchesne. The papers in the case of Duchesne have been handed to the German Ambassador with a note explaining that the investigation was exhaustive, and nothing has been discovered beyond letters which have already been made public, and which do not bring Duchesne within the scope of any penal code. The note adds that the Government will propose an amendment to the law by which proposals of murder will be made punishable the same as threats.

ROME.

THE COMING CONSISTORY.

[Herald Cable Special.]

ROME, May 25.—In the Consistory to be held June 24th, Monsignori Pacca, Vitelleschi, Simeoni, Antici, Muttei and Serafina, Bishop of Albano, will be created Cardinals. His Eminence, Cardinal McCloskey, is expected to arrive in Rome before the consistory to choose his title.

The Pope was ill yesterday and is not better this morning. On Saturday last he received his usual many deputations.

AUSTRIA.

A MYSTERIOUS ARREST.

LONDON, May 26.—6 A. M.—The Daily News special from Vienna says: That a person has been arrested in that city, who was the bearer of an anonymous letter containing an offer to assassinate Bismarck for a million florins. The writer of the letter has not been discovered.

GERMANY.

CONVENTS TO BE SUPPRESSED.

BERLIN, May 25.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet has passed bills for the suppression of convents, and relative to the administration of church prosperity.

The Government, fearing a disturbance, has forbidden processions in honor of the Pope's jubilee.

BOSTON.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

A DRUG STORE BLOWN UP.

BOSTON, May 26.—At 6:30 this evening a terrific explosion occurred in J. D. Dow's drug store, southwest corner of Washington and Lagrange streets, No. 525 Washington street. At a late hour nothing definite was known of the cause of explosion, but the wildest rumors are in circulation. At the time of the explosion there were known to be about twenty-two persons in the building proper, nearly all of whom were more or less seriously injured. The first intimation of the disaster was a deep, rumbling sound, similar to the report of an earthquake and almost simultaneously the walls of the building burst outward in every direction, and falling in one confused mass, presented a scene of wreck seldom witnessed, more complete than that of any of the buildings blown down by gunpowder during the great fire. The force of the explosion was almost beyond description and the flooring and other inflammable materials at once took fire. The firemen went heroically to work to subdue the flames and rescue the imperilled lives in the ruins. At this writing two dead bodies have been taken out and three others extricated who will undoubtedly die. A dozen or more have been sent to the city hospital more or less seriously injured. The building in which the explosion occurred is a four-story building with a front of thirty feet on Washington street and a depth of seventy feet on Lagrange street. The ground floor was occupied by J. D. Dow, apothecary and manufacturer of soda water. In removing the mass of brick the firemen first came upon the body of a horse attached to a buggy, buried near Lagrange street front under debris. The wildest excitement prevailed among the immense crowds of people present as dead and wounded were being taken from the ruins. A large force of police kept back the populace. The adjoining buildings are more or less shaken and damaged from the effects of the explosion.

LATER.

The second floor of Dow's building was occupied by S. D. Frazier, merchant tailor, who with a workman were taken out slightly injured. The next room back was occupied by Mrs. Lizzie Frazier and her little daughter. The latter died soon after being taken out. Mrs. Frazier was severely but not dangerously injured. The third floor was occupied by Dr. Richardson, and he is not accounted for. Another room occupied by Madame Lillie, clairvoyant, and her husband who were both saved, but a brother of the husband, who lived with them, is not accounted for. The fourth floor was occupied by Annie Crompton, a widow lady, who had a number of shop girls boarding with her. The widow was taken out dead but none of the girls have been accounted for. In addition to the above the following have been taken from the ruins: Mr. Lord, 61 East Chester Park, in a dying condition; Mr. Daniel S. Frazer, not seriously injured; Mrs. Lillie Hersey, not seriously injured; Mrs. Loring Gardiner and her little son, not seriously injured; Mrs. W. A. Coffin, not seriously injured; John J. Mahoney, probably fatally injured; Morris Ackermann, in a dying condition; —— Farley, skull fractured and otherwise injured; John A. Stetson, slightly injured; Jacob Valois, badly cut. Martha Londen occupied an apple-stand on the corner; she was blown into the street and had an arm and leg broken; Thomas Conney was badly cut; Samuel Farwell, manager of Dow's store, was blown into the street and badly injured; Miss Lizzie Getney was rescued with great difficulty and with slight injuries.

The above embraces the casualties as far as can be ascertained at this late hour it is difficult to estimate the losses; that to the building proper is about $40,000. In view of the terrific explosion and the general shaking of the adjoining buildings it is thought the losses will aggregate $100,000.

Various theories are advanced as to the nature and cause of the explosion, but nothing as yet is definitely known. The most plausible idea, and that that is most generally accepted, is that it was a gas generator in the cellar that exploded. It is asserted, however, that there was nitro-glycerine in the house and that no other substance could have caused such an instantaneous and utter demolition of the building. The dead body of James M. Farley, book agent, has been taken from the ruins. Other bodies are thought to be there. There is a large force still at work. The ruins are lighted by powerful calcium lights.

THE GREAT CONCLAVE.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—ELECTION OF GRAND COMMANDERY OFFICERS—ARRIVAL OF KNIGHTS—THRONGS UPON THE STREETS.

(From The Daily Post of Thursday.)

The principal streets of the two cities presented extraordinary activity yesterday. The military parade, the passing to and fro of spectators and the constant arrivals of visiting Knights combined made a bustle and stir such as are not often seen in the Smoky City. The music of the bands in the military parade and of those heading the delegation of Knights who escorted visiting delegations to their quarters also added to the bustle.

ARRIVAL OF COMMANDERIES.

In addition to the Commanderies already reported in THE POST as having arrived, the following put in an appearance yesterday and last evening: Mount Oliver No. 30 of Erie, 50 Knights; Northwestern No. 25 of Meadville, 75 Knights and a cornet band; Rebecca No. 50 of Sharon, 40 Knights; Jacques de Molay No. 3 of Washington, Franklin No. 44 of Franklin, 40 Knights and a band; Wheeling Commandery, 40 Knights and a band.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

The meeting of the Grand Commandery yesterday morning was held at the Asylum in Library building. At ten o'clock the election of officers for the Grand Commandery was held resulting as follows:

R. E. Grand Commander, Sir Charles H. Kingston of Philadelphia.

O. E. Dep. Grand Commander, Andrew J. Kauffman of Columbia, Pa.

V. E. Grand Generalissimo, William H. Egle, Harrisburg.

Grand Captain, General Samuel B. Dick, of Meadville, Pa.

Grand Prelate, Rev. D. Washburne D. D., Schuylkill.

Grand Senior Warden, John P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon, Pa.

Grand Junior Warden, D. W. C. Carroll, of Pittsburgh.

Grand Treasurer, M. Richards Muckle, of Philadelphia.

Grand Recorder, Charles E. Meyer, of Philadelphia.

The subordinate officers of the Grand Commandery will be appointed by R. E. Sir Charles H. Kingston, G. C.

After the election of officers the entire assemblage repaired to the church room adjoining the Asylum.

In the afternoon a business meeting was held until four o'clock when an exemplification of the work of the order was given by the Grand Commandery officers.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

RED HOT RADICAL MEETING.

THE RADICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—A LIVELY MEETING YESTERDAY—DISORDER AND CONFUSION—MUCH BUNKUM—SPREADING THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER—THE ALLEGHENIANS HAVE THE WOOL PULLED OVER THEIR EYES AND ARE HAPPY.

(From The Daily Post, of Tuesday.)

Pursuant to call the County Radical Executive Committee met at the Lincoln club rooms yesterday afternoon to take action towards appeasing the wrath of the rampant Allegheny Rads., and if possible, heal the breach within the party ranks. There was a full attendance and the meeting, figuratively speaking, was "red hot." Among the audience were a half dozen Fifteenth Amendment members who stood calmly in the background ready to clap their dusky palms at the a la Fourth of July bunkum of the Ringsters, who were "willing to concede everything" rather than have a rumpus in the family. Chairman Fulton presided, occupying a position near one of the walls and surrounded on the remaining sides by an excited throng of tricky Ringsters of both cities and of their tools.

QUESTION OF REPRESENTATION.

After the reading of the minutes the chairman in a mild way stated the object of the gathering, and announced that the disputed question of representation had better be first settled.

A MOTION AS IS A MOTION.

Gus. Braun made the first motion by a swoop of his brawny arm thus clearing a little space about him, when, as reported by an evening paper he "moved that the election of the delegates to the June Convention to the committee of five appointed for the defendant to show them that he was actually insane; not that he was merely suffering from delirium tremens or temporarily unfit to do business, but that he was a lunatic." The report of the motion and speech perhaps does not prove very intelligible to the reader, but is about as intelligible as the speech, as the speaker was interrupted by several persons calling loudly upon others to tell what he was trying to say.

NOT THE THING.

After Gus. had "blowed off" a halfa dozen different motions weremade at the same time in a very loud key, each mover trying to drown the voice of the other. Mr. Walker of Allegheny, however, walked forward with a motion to amend by appointing a committee of five to confer with a committee from Allegheny city and the balance of the county.

This wasn't regarded as exactly the thing by members who didn't hail from Allegheny town, and straightway a dozen tongues went to active waggin' to show how that the great Executive Committee didn't "know no committee of Allegheny or any other place," and that it was a matter to be settled by the whole committee.

A LOSING SYSTEM.

During this wrangling one member discovered that the disorder was doubly out of order, in that the former action on representation had not yet been reconsidered by vote. This was presently righted, when Mr. Fleming, of Allegheny, submitted the Crawford county system of representation. The system was read when several members like the six pigs who simultaneously tried to get their snouts into the neck of a wine bottle to drink the milk, moved that the document be laid upon the table.

Several wise members objected to the system explaining that the party had lost a mayor and several other officers through its workings, in fact had been vanquished every time the plan was tried.

SPREADING THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

Mr. Fleming then commenced a speech upon having been a Whig, being now a Republican, the advantages of harmony in the "great Republican party" and of the system submitted, but was interrupted by cries of "question!" "question!"

Mr. Littell—O let him spread the Star Spangled Banner.

"CHRISTY" GETS IN HIS WORK.

After the laughter had died away from this sally City Treasurer Magee finally got in his work by moving that the representation at the coming Convention be based upon the vote of 1872 and otherwise remaining as formerly. This it will be remembered allows one delegate for every district and any district having an excess above 250 votes shall have an additional representation for every 250 votes above the first 250. Provided always that any district having an excess of three-fifths of 250 over and above the number to entitle them to one or more delegates shall have an additional delegate for such excess.

Some loud discussion was had on this also, after which it was adopted.

OBJECTIONABLE DELEGATES—RESIGNATIONS.

After the transaction of further business, of little importance, connected with representation the Chairman announced that he had several communications which he desired to place before the Committee. The Allegheny members pricked up their ears and crowded closer around the Chair, when the Secretary read the communication of H. H. Byram as a delegate from Allegheny to the State Convention.

BOUND TO CONSIDER.

Several persons moved to lay the resignation on the table and others called out that he wasn't a delegate and couldn't resign. Chairman Fulton explained that the resignation was addressed to him as Chairman of the committee, that the committee had appointed Mr. Byran delegate, and of course must now consider his resignation. A half dozen speeches were made on the matter, during which great confusion prevailed. The resignation was finally accepted and after considerable wrangling, similar action was had on the resignation of B. F. Coursin, of McKeesport.

An election to fill the vacancies was next in order and a dispute ensued as to how the election should be held. That was finally settled, when one of the Alleghenians nominated Mr. Byran as a delegate. Other nominations followed.

Several speeches were made on the nominations, but Mr. B. discovered that they were setting him up as a target and as he didn't care about being knocked down as well as kicked out by the Alleghenians he refused to be a candidate.

ALLEGHENY SATISFIED.

That settled it and the committee proceeded to elect the delegates for Allegheny as chosen by the kickers of that city in the morning and reported elsewhere. Considerable wrangling was had all the time during the election, but when it finally was settled, Alderman Martin Shaffer jumped upon a chair crying out "Thank God Allegheny's satisfied."

THE UNKINDEST CUT.

The vacancy occasioned by Mr. Coursin's resignation, was next to be filled, and as that gentleman was not present to withdraw his name, he was knocked down as well as forced to resign, Mr. W. E. Harrison having been elected in his place.

During the whole time of the convention disorder and confusion prevailed, and several members left the room in disgust. Two or three prominent Republicans talking quietly together were mourning over the matter, and were heard to express their conviction that the party was "about played out."

JUBILANT ALLEGHENIANS.

The Alleghenians however departed feeling jubilant over gaining their point, and congratulated themselves that they had. Their action however, in submitting the choosing of delegates or rather the approval of delegates which they had selected to the County Committee was somewhat singular. It will be remembered that at their indignation meetings they unanimously declared that the committee had no right to dictate who should represent the various districts at the State Convention, and also denounced the leading members of the committee from this side as "corrupt politicians," "corrupt political wire pullers," "scheming and tricky Ringsters," etc. Yet in the face of these denunciations, after having selected their own delegates, they come to the meeting of the committee and there are allowed after a little playful bandying on the part of these same "wire pullers" to re-elect their delegates, and depart jubilant that the scheming Ringsters have approved the men of their choice. In this they certainly

STULTIFY THEMSELVES

to say the least, and while they rejoice that they have gained the delegates, the "wire pullers" have reason to and no doubt are chuckling in having pulled the wool over the eyes of the Allegheny Rads.

INSURANCE.

STATE COMMISSIONER'S ANNUAL REPORT—BUSINESS DONE IN PENNSYLVANIA DURING 1874, ETC.

The second annual report of the department has been received from J. M. Forster, Insurance Commissioner of the State, we publish the following abstract of business done in the State during 1874.

RISKS, PREMIUMS AND LOSSES.

The following is a summary of the risks written, premiums received and losses paid by the stock companies lawfully doing business in this State during the year 1874:

	Risks written.
63 Pennsylvania Companies..	960,921,394
122 Companies of other States	4,1c0,549,032
14 Foreign Companies' U. S. branches	1,069,200,809
Total	6,203,671,235
	Premiums.
63 Pennsylvania Companies.	$11,731,701 51
122 Companies of other States	44,128,595 43
14 Foreign Companies' U. S. branches	10.604,102 34
Total	$66,464,399 28
	Losses.
63 Pennsylvania Companies.	$ 6,275,193 96
122 Companies of other States	20,662,176 03
14 Foreign Companies' U. S. branches	4,397,269 69
Total	$31,334,639 98

The assets of the above Companies on the 31st of December, 1874, aggregated $122,637,972 82; liabilities, $115,157,458 39. Total income during the year, $72,753,359 24; expenditures, $56,893,493 20.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANIES.

The business of Pennsylvania stock companies during the year 1874, is represented by the following figures:

Income from premiums	$11,731,701 51
Paid losses, salaries, commissions, &c	9,561,704 20
Excess of prem. over expenses	$ 2,169,997 31
Incomes from rents, investments	$ 1,715,147 81
Total net income	$ 3,885,145 12
Deduct dividends	1,097,683 83
Excess over all expenditures	$ 2 787,461 29

This shows an exceptionally favorable result of the entire business of Pennsylvania Companies.

Included under the head of losses, salaries, &c., are the following.

Fire losses	$4,421,836 78
Marine losses	1,855,357 18
Commissions	1,619,192 03
Salaries	968,329 80
Taxes	297,377 66
Miscellaneous	401,610 75

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

Fees of office from January 1st to December 31st, 1874		$14,251 20
Salary of Commissioner	$3,000 00	
Salary of Deputy	1,800 00	
Salaries of Clerks	2,800 00	
Miscellaneous Expenses	1,682 11	
		9,282 11
Balance to credit of departm't.		$ 4,969 09

PHILIP MURRAY'S CASE.

ARGUMENT ON THE MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL—DECISION RESERVED.

The argument on the motion for a new trial in the case of Philip Murray, convicted of the murder of James White at Zug's mill last September, was heard yesterday afternoon by Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

Mr. Marshall, for the motion, said he did not much except to the general charge of the Court except that the softening parts of the law were ignored.

A juror had been challenged for cause in having read the account of the affair and formed an opinion that the defendant was justified in the killing, under the circumstances. Mr. M. contended that the Court should put the question, whether the juror could render a true verdict after hearing the evidence, before sustaining the challenge by the Commonwealth.

One of the points put by the Commonwealth's counsel and affirmed by the Court was to the effect that if the jury should find that the defendant had previously formed a purpose to kill, no subsequent provocation would be sufficient to justify the killing unless the jury should find by the evidence that the previously formed purpose had been abandoned. The court held that it rested with the defendant to prove that the purpose had been abandoned. Mr. Marshal maintained that the burden of proof was on the Commonwealth, and that it was bound to show that the killing was done in the carrying out of this purpose. Mr. Marshall contended that if the defendant thought he was in danger from a man, physically his superior, as White was, he had a right to provide himself with means of protection, and to form the intent to kill if he should be assaulted in the future and his life endangered.

Another point submitted by the commonwealth and affirmed by the court was, that to render homicide excusable on the ground of self defense, the danger must be actual and the assault imminent and perilous. Mr. Marshall contended the dicision was unsound and that it was sufficient for the defendant to believe his life to be endangered, and contended that the old doctrine of non-resistance which forced a man to retreat until he reached an impassable barrier, was at a discount to-day. Mr. Marshall also claimed to have discovered that Rind, the only witness who claimed to have seen the commencement of the altercation, was really on the ground, though his testimony had been distrusted by the court and disbelieved by the jury.

Further, the court had charged the jury that Murray had no business at the mill on the day of the tragedy, but it could be proved that he had wages due him, and had gone to collect them. Counsel claimed that the court had gone beyond its limit, giving to the jury what was not in evidence.

The Court in recapitulating the evidence to the jury had stated that it was in evidence that Murray had made threats on the morning of the killing. Mr. Marshall contended that what Murray had said was not in the nature of a threat, and the Court had no right to construe it to be a threat and so state it to the jury. It was for the jury to find whether it was a threat or not.

Finally Mr. Marshall intimated that the prisoner's religion had been allowed by the jury to influence their decision.

Mr. Cochran for the Commonwealth briefly combated all the charges advanced by Mr. Marshall and held that the Court had allowed in its charge all the mitigating circumstances in favor of the prisoner, which were his due in law.

The Court reserved its decision.

THE SIXTH DIVISION.

PARADE AND REVIEW OF THE MILITARY YESTERDAY—ORDER OF PROCESSION—A FINE DISPLAY, ETC.

(From The Daily Post of Thursday)

The weather was very favorable for the semi-annual review and inspection of the Sixth Division Wednesday afternoon. The recent rains had laid the dust, and a moderate breeze was stirring. The boys however were too closely packed together to enjoy the breeze, and by the time they had passed over the route prescribed they were pretty well played out. The turnout was somewhat smaller than usual The procession did not number eight hundred men. The boys made a very fine appearance however, and were highly complimented by the great crowds of spectators that lined the sidewalks of the route of procession. The Jefferson Cavalry and Hutchison Artillery appeared in their new regulation uniforms. They presented a fine appearance. The Heath Zouaves also looked nice and were applauded several times while on the march.

The line formed on Wood and Water streets, and marched over the route published in THE POST of yesterday in the following

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Maj. Gen. A. L. Pearson and Staff.
Knapp's Batter, Capt. Magill, 62 men.
Duquesne Grey Drum Corps.
Great Western Band.
Col. Hill commanding Fourth Brigade.
Duquesne Greys, Col. N. P. Guthrie commanding, the companies were:
Co. E, Capt. Steinmyer, 29 men.
Co. C, Capt. Braun, 33 men.
Co. D, Capt. Dal Wilkins, 35 men.
Co. F, Capt. Aul, 40 men.
St. Cecelia Band.
Fourteenth Regiment, including
Co. B, Capt. Belfore, 44 men.
Co. F, Capt. Perchment, 45 men.
Co. D, Capt. Hope, 33 men.
Co. E, Capt. Heckert, 30 men.
Col. E. C. Negley, commanding Third Brigade.
Jefferson Cavalry, Capt. Large, 40 men in new uniform.
Allegheny Union Cornet Band.
Washington Infantry, Capt. McFarland commanding.
Heath Zouaves, Capt. Batchelor, 40 men.
Latta Guards, 20 men.
Hutchisons' Battery, Capt. Walker,

Gen. Pearson and staff took a position near the weigh scales in the open space of the Diamond, opposite Allegheny City Hall, and the line passed over Ohio street in review, twining down Federal street. Upon reaching Suspension bridge, Knapp's battery and the other Allegheny organizations dropped out, as did also the Duquesna Greys. The latter then escorted the former to their quarters and returned to their armory.

The streets in both cities over which the line passed were literally jammed with people and at one or two places great difficulty was had in clearing a passage for the soldiers.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING YESTERDAY AFTERNOON—THE CLAIMS OF BALTIMORE CITY AND ALLEGHENY COUNTY AGAINST THE ROAD.

The stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company held a meeting at the office of the company in this city Wednesday afternoon. There were 29,913 shares of stock represented in person and by proxy, and considerable interest was manifested in the meeting.

The meeting was organized by Mr. P. H. Laufman being called to the chair and the appointment of Mr. J. B. Washington as Secretary.

The President of the Company stated that the object of the meeting was to consider and take action upon the ordinance of

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

B. C. Christy, assignee of Dunmett & Co. vs. J. Breitweiser. Verdict for plaintiff for $62 27.

Alexander & Co. vs. Wm. H. Mechling; an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $5,187 16.

Jacob Keller vs. the P. V. & C. R. R. Co., is on trial. This is an action to recover damages for alleged injury done to plaintiff's property on Manor street, South Side, by the defendants Company in constructing an embankment.

John Hickman, administrator of Moses Middleworth, deceased, vs. N. J. Bigley and John G. MacConnell, assignees of James Blackmore, Samuel K. Blackmore, by his guardian, Christopher L. Graff and Martin Luty. This was an action of ejectment to recover a piece of property of over 200 acres in St. Clair township. The case was concluded yesterday afternoon with the following verdict: The jury found for the plaintiff with six cents damages and costs, the land described in the plaintiff's praecipe. Except the portion iheref covered by the patent of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Jonathan Middleworih, dated December 4th, 1838, and as to so much of the land described in said patent, as is included in the tract of land described in said praecipe, they found for defendants.

Jacob White vs. John Morton, an action of replevin, is on trial.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

P. F. Collins & Co. vs. Oliver W. Barnes. This case which had occupied about eight days was concluded yesterday morning, by the jury rendering a verdict for the defendant under instructions to hat effect from the Court.

The Tenth Ward Bank vs. J. K. and M. K. Moorhead, and Mr. Boyd, impleaded, with Calvin Adams; an action on a promissory note for $5,000. On trial.

The case of the National Bank of Commerce vs. R. H. Palmer, is still on trial.

A new trial was granted in the case of Alice Abert vs. Emannel De Roy.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

C. L. Graff, debtor, Pittsburgh. Order confirming the election of Wm. Jones to stand upon his security, and that Alexander & Co. shall take no part in the composition, money and security; that the debtor is discharged from all liability upon said claim, the said Jones having made choice of said security as payment and that the share of said composition money represented by the claim of Alexander & Co., so far as the same is in excess of the amount required to be paid to the trustee be refunded to said debtor.

James D. Logan, bankrupt, Clarion county. On petition of Geo. B. Logan of Logan, Gregg & Co., creditors, a rule was granted on J. W. Roney, assignee, to show cause why he should not file a bond or be removed from office, returnable June 3d.

Chas. W. Morrison, bankrupt, Allegheny. Argument on the rule on debtor to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for contempt in not complying with the terms of composition.

Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. On petition of Thos. Harris, a rule was granted on John Moorhead and James I. Bennett, assignees, to show cause why certain securities should not be valued and sold, returnable on the 22d inst.

Alfred Hicks, et al., bankrupt, Erie. Further proceedings discontinued.

John Taylor et al, vs. Geo. Fuller. Debtor adjudged bankrupt and referred to Register Rodgers.

John Levi, bankrupt, Luzerne county. The Register's report on the petition of Edward Hughes, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of his liens, presented and confirmed subject to exceptions.

J. & L. M. Childs, bankrupt, Erie county. The exceptions to the Register's report as to the liens of J. W. Newberger dismissed, and said lien ordered to be paid also the lien of the First National Bank of Corry allowed and ordered to be paid.

National Iron Company, bankrupt, Danville, Montour county. The assignee allowed to compromise the claim of the Lackawanna Railroad Company and others.

U. S. District Court—Judge McKennan.

In the case of McCormick vs the Germania Insurance Company the jury out The following questions were submitted to them for examination by the Judge.

1. Did plaintiff die from the effects of the morphine or laudanum?
2. If so was it taken with the intention of committing suicide?
3. If so was the plaintiff compos at the time of the alleged self destruction?

The jury were instructed that the burden of proving suicide rested on defendants The Jury retired at eleven o'cloik A. M

Blees Sewing Machine Co. vs. Enterprise Trading Co., action to recover on notes to the amount of $10,000. On trial.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Jacob Keller vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company. On trial.

In the case of Jacob White vs. John Morton, the jury found for plaintiff for $175.

In the case of John Herbertson & co. vs. Wm. H. Brown, the jury found for plaintiffs for $186 65

S. Zent vs. Peter Springer, an action on a promissory note. Jury out. The defense allege forgery and want of consideration.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce vs. R. H. Palmer, Jr. On trial.

Tenth Ward Bank vs. Moorhead et al. On trial. Counsel are engaged on the argument.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

F. H. Gibbs et al. vs. J. J.Carter, Crawford county. Petition for injunction filed and order made for hearing of the same on the 28th inst., and in the meantime restraining E. H. Vanduzen et al. from performing certain acts.

S. P. Boyd, bankrupt, Crawford county Petition of the Second National Bank of Titusville, creditor, and order made for the examination of said bankrupt and witnesses before Register Rodgers.

W. S. Caldwell, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Rule on the assignee to show cause why he should not sell the property of the bankrupt's estate, and apply the proceeds to the payment of the claim of the Enterprise Savings bank was made absolute.

McMahon & Rundells, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The assignee's returns to the orders for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens, presented and confirmed subject to exceptions.

Charles A. McGonnigle, of Cambria county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself, which was referred to Register Brotherline.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The jury in the case of McCormick vs. the Germania Insurance Company, were unable to agree, and were discharged. They stood ten for plaintiff and two for defendant.

The Blees Sewing Machine Company vs. the Enterprise Trading Company, is still on trial.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

After disposing of the usual Saturday business, Henry Stine was fined ten dollars and costs for assault and battery, and Mary Ramsey fifty dollars and costs for illegal liquor selling.

To-day the argument list will be taken up, and the motion for a new trial in the case of Philip Murray, convicted of the murder of James White, will be argued.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The Union Express Company were authorized to sell certain goods as per schedule presented.

A new trial was refused in the case of Porter' Donaldson & Co., vs. John Hany et al.

In the case of John H. Sawyer vs. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, viewers were appointed to meet on Wednesday the 16th of June.

In the case of the city of Pittsburgh vs. P. & E. railway company and C. Hoeveler James C. Doty was appointed master and examiner, previous appointment having been vacated.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex rel vs. Robert J. Dickey, J. E. McKelvey was appointed a committee of the person and estate of respondent.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex rel vs. David R. Smith, petition of Margaret R. Smith was presented and permission given to spend a sum not exceeding $1,200 in the erection of a barn.

In she case of the Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Sarah McDonald, James S. Young was appointed a committee of the person and estate of defendant, and bond ordered to be given in the sum of $5,00. The same committee was appointed to take charge of the person and estate of Wm. McDonald.

Jamss Getty et al., vs. the city of Pittsburgh, and Forbes street committee Saturday, May 29, was fixed for a hearing.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The Chapel Methodist church, on application filed, was granted a charter of incorporation.

In the case of John Henderson vs. John Chislett et al., a motion was made and reasons filed for a new trial ex parte defendants.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of the steamboat Traveler Mary Jane Throp was allowed to intervene with the libellants.

In the same case on motion of Rogers & Oliver, D. F. Patterson, Esq., was appointed commissioner, to distribute the fund in the registry of the court.

In the matter of the Cascade Iron Company the report of Register Harper as to the value of mortgages security was approved.

In the matter of Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, the petition of Thomas Harris, a creditor, for the valuation and sale of securities, was referred to Register Harper.

Prof De Long, indicted for transmitting through the mail unlawful matter, gave bail in the sum of $2,000 on each of two indictments pending against him. and was released from custody.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In the case of the Blees Sewing Machine Company vs. the Enterprise Trading Company, an order was made withdrawing a juror and referring the case to John H. Bailey, Esq., to take testimony and report the facts together with the finding which, in his opinion, ought to be made by the court.

LOCAL PATENTEES.

The following patents have been granted to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending May 19th inst.

Fire Places—John H. Garrard, Allegheny. Filed August 27, 1874.

Governors for Steam Engines—George Westinghouse, Jr. Pittsburgh. Filed April 3, 1875.

Glass Presses—Washington Beck, Pittsburgh. Filed April 4, 1875.

Extensible Coal-Chutes—John W. Lafferty, Mansfield Valley. Filed March 23, 1875.

Manufacture of Hexagonal-Nuts—A. Marland, Pittsburgh. Filed March 11, 1875.

Machines for making Plow-Caps—A. Marland and Wm. J. Lewis, Pittsburgh. Filed April 2, 1875.

Steam Engine Governors—T. J. Walsh, Brownsville. Filed January 18, 1875.

Rotary Engines—H. G. Wood, Sharon. Filed March 13, 1875.

Car-Coupling—J. G. Boader, St. Vincent. Filed March 2, 1875.

Air-Pump Faucets—Thos. Bingham Pittsburgh. Filed September 4, 1874.

REISSUE.

Grates—Frank S. Bissell, Pittsburgh. Filed April 17, 1875.

A $4 BOOK FOR $1 50.

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in plain English, or Medicine Simplified. By R. V. Pierce, M. D., Counselor-in-Chief of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons, at the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. The above work—a book of about nine hundred large pages, profusely illustrated with wood engravings and colored plates, and well and strongly bound—will be sent, post paid, to any address, for one dollar and fifty cents—making it THE CHEAPEST BOOK EVER OFFERED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. Other books treating of domestic medicine, of like size and style of binding, and not nearly as well illustrated, with no colored plates, and some of them containing no prescriptions and making known no means of self-cure for the diseases which they discuss, sell for from three dollars and a half to five dollars. Were Dr. Pierce's work not published by the author, printed and bound with his own machinery, and were it sold through agents, as other like works are, the price of it would have to be not less than four dollars. For when the publisher pays the author a fair price for his production, then adds a profit to his investment large enough to satisfy himself and compensate him, not only for his labor, but also for the risk of pecuniary loss which he assumes in taking the chances of the enterprise proving a success, and when the State, county and canvassing agent has each received his profit, they have added to the expense of a book that originally cost about $1 25 so much that the people have to pay not less that $4 for it. The People's Medical Adviser, on the contrary, is placed within the pecuniary reach of all classes by the author, who adopts the plan of the Grangers, dispensing with middle men and giving the benfit of their profits to the people, offering his book at a price little above actual cost of publication. That those desiring the book may run no risk of losing their money in sending it through the mails, the author advertises that money addressed to him at Buffalo, N. Y., and inclosed in registered letters, may be at his risk of loss. The author's large correspondence with the people upon medical matters, which we are credibly informed, frequently exceeds three hundred letters a day, and requires several trained and skillful medical assistants and short-hand reporters to enable him to entertain and answer them, as well as his large daily dealings with disease at the World's Dispensary, appears to have peculiarly fitted him for writing the work, by rendering him very familiar with the every day medical needs of the people. He endeavors in this work to answer all the numerous questions relating to health and disease that have been addressed to him by the people from all parts of the land, and hence it contains important information for the young and old, male and female, single and married, nowhere else to be found. All the most prevalent diseases of both sexes are also plainly and fully considered and means of self cure made known. Unlike other works on domestic medicine, it includes the subjects of biology, cerebral physiology, hygiene, temperaments, marriage, reproduction, etc., all of which are treated in an original and interesting manner. It is a compendium of anatomical, physiological and medical science, and embodies the latest discoveries in each department.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

MESSRS. HUSSEY, BINNS & CO.'S SHOVEL WORKS TOTALLY DESTROYED—LOSS $15,000, INSURANCE $7,000—THE FIRE THE WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.

Shortly before two o'clock Sunday morning fire broke out in the steel shovel works of Messrs. Hussey, Binns & Co., located at the foot of Twenty-seventh street near the Atlas works, and the building, together with the contents, were totally destroyed. The fire was discovered shortly after two o'clock by the daughters of Mr. Wm. Weaver, an employee of the works, who resides in the immediate vicinity.

The young ladies immediately gave the alarm, and Mr. Weaver sounded an alarm from box No. 63, corner of Penn avenue Twenty-sixth street.

SPREAD OF THE FLAMES.

When the fire was first discovered it was raging fiercely and enveloped the whole southern portion of the building. From here the fire spread rapidly northwardly, and by the arrival of the firemen, who by the way arrived in a very short time after the alarm was struck, nearly the whole building was wrapt in flames that were burning so fiercely that no human power could subdue them. Chief Engineer Hamill soon put the engines to work but nothing more could be done than to keep the flames from spreading to buildings that were contiguous. The heat emanated from the burning building was so great that the varnish was blistered on the Independence engine standing some yards off.

LOSS AND INSURANCE.

The total loss is roughly estimated at from $14,000 to $15,000, one-half of which is covered by insurance in Agent Dean's and Agent Edward's companies. The building was a frame iron-clad and was 160x60 feet in size. The loss on this was estimated by Mr. Curtis Hussey at about $8,000. All the contents of the building including stock and machinery were completely destroyed except the furnishment of the office which was located at one corner and a small portion of the machinery. The safe containing the books and papers of the firm was in the office and escaped without injury. It was not opened, however, yesterday so that the figures given our reporter by Mr. Hussey are only estimated. There was a considerable amount of stock on hand, which together with the greater portion of the machinery was also destroyed. The insurance on stock amounts to about $6,000 or $7,000 on which there was an insurance of about $3,000 in the same companies. The shafting was all destroyed, the rollers more or less injured, one furnace was destroyed and the bed plate of the engine was cracked in three places. The insurance was mostly in foreign companies, though three local companies, the names of which could not be furnished us will each lose a small amount.

WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.

The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. On Saturday afternoon shortly after four o'clock the fires in the engines and furnaces were extinguished. During the week fire was kept in the furnaces all night but on Saturdays they were allowed to die out, and at the hour stated on last Saturday Mr. Weaver himself extinguished them. He went through the building again at seven o'clock and found everything right, and at twelve o'clock being called up by the noise arising from the robbery alluded to elsewhere, again noticed the building and there was nothing wrong. Messrs. Hussey and Binns were also present between five and six o'clock and saw nothing from which a fire could originate. From these facts the members of the firm and watchman Weaver are all firmly convinced that the building was fired by an incendiary. Three men who were found sleeping in a board pile near by were arrested on suspicion, but there is nothing to show that they were in any way connected with the matter. They have been held.

The business of the firm as alluded to above is the manufacturing of cast steel shovels. They have a patent on their shovels and the works was the only one of the kind in the country. The shovel blade is rolled out from one piece of steel and is complete without being welded. Our reporter was informed that the work of rebuilding will be commenced immediately, and a larger and more commodious building will be erected.

THE INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT INDIANA, YESTERDAY.

(From The Daily Post, May 22.)

The State Normal School of the Ninth District was formally opened and recognized at Indiana, Indiana county, yesterday afternoon. State Superintendent Wickersham and the committee appointed by him in accordance with the law, together with the Superintendents of Armstrong, Westmoreland, Cambria and Indiana counties, the counties composing the district were present and made an official examination of the building in the morning. The committee expressed themselves highly pleased with the building and its furnishment, and Superintendent Wickersham stated that it was not equalled by any Normal School building in the State. It was erected at a cost of $180,000, and there is at present a debt of $45,000 upon it.

After the examination the committee partook of an excellent dinner, furnished at the school, and in the afternoon a public meeting was held. The committee reported the result of their examination, after which appropriate addresses were delivered by Superintendent Wickersham, Senator G. H. Anderson of Allegheny county and others.

The school was opened for the reception of students on Monday last with eighty students. Since that day the number has increased to one hundred and fifty. The Board of Trustees and all who were present express their firm belief that the institution must prove successful from its elegant furnishment and from the other advantages it offers to obtain an education. The names of the faculty have already been published in these columns.

BOY DROWNED.

A LITTLE BOY PRECIPITATED INTO THE MONONGAHELA.

About eleven o'clock Sunday morning John Jay, a son of Adam Jay, residing at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Carson street, was drowned in the Monongahela river. The boy who was about twelve years of age, was playing in company with several other boys on a cinder pile at the foot of Twenty-eight street near Jones & Laughlins' mill, when the bank gave way precipitating him into the river. His body sank beneath the surface of the water and was not seen again for several hours, when it was discovered a short distance below the place of the accident. The remains were removed to the residence of the deceased's parents, where an inquest was held by Alderman Donley of the Twenty-fourth ward, who was deputized for that purpose. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

IRON CITY COLLEGE,

No summer vacations. School always in session. Students admitted at any time. For circulars or other information, addddress the Principal, J. C. Smith, A. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRUDENTLY break up your cold by the timely use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old remedy for sore lungs and throats, and a certain curative for coughs. mwss:w

FIRE ON THE MOUNT.

MR. JOS. ORR'S HOUSE CONSUMED—LOSS ABOUT $4.000.

About two o'clock on Saturday morning Mr. Joseph Orr, who lives on Mt. Washington, opposite the Point, was awakened by the cries of his children in their chamber. Hastening to discover the cause, he found the little ones almost smothered by smoke. He hastily got his family out the building, and rousing the neighbors, succeeded, as was supposed, in a short time in extinguishing the flames, with small damage to the house. After breakfast, Mr. Orr started to see Mr. Jones, agent of the North American Insurance Company, to have him estimate the damage done. Upon arriving at the brow of the hill east of his house, Mr. O. happening to look back, saw his house enveloped in flames and a crowd of his neighbors endeavoring to save the furniture. Fortunately they succeeded in rescuing the greater part, though in a badly damaged condition. Of course, owing to the lack of water, nothing could be done toward saving the building. The fire is supposed to have originated in a defective flue leading from the cooking stove.

There was an insurance of $2,500 on the house and $1,200 on the furniture, in the North American and Monongahela Companies.

SLIGHT FIRE.

Shortly before three o'clock Sunday morning a fire broke out in the roof of Messrs. Adams & Co's glass works on Tenth street, above Carson, South Side. An alarm was struck from box 128 Tenth and Bradford streets, to which Chief Hamill responded, leaving Assistant Chief Evans at Messrs.. Hussey, Binns & Co's works. The fire was soon extinguished and with trifling damage. The heat arising from the stack ignited the shingles.

PEOPLE OFTEN SAY

It is no use having teeth filled for they go anyhow. But this is only true in cases where the work is not properly done. Let those who wish to spend a reasonable amount of money to some purpose, call upon our friend Dr. Quincy A. Scott, and take our word for it, their teeth will be filled in such a thorough and elegant manner that they will be completely restored to their original form and usefulness, and will last for life. It don't matter with the Doctor how badly decayed and broken the teeth may be, even though only the roots may be left, he can rebuild them with pure gold in the most skillful style, and polish them so handsomely that they make any mouth look really beautiful. His operations cannot be excelled in America, and he charges one half less than any other first class operator. His large and elegant dental establishment, 278 Penn avenue, has just been refitted, painted, papered, &c., and owing to the immense increase in his business, he has removed his family to his country residence, and will devote the whole building to dentistry. This gives him seven fine offices in addition to large and elegant reception rooms for the accommodation of his very numerous customers. Those of our readers who want any dental operations performed skillfully, satisfactorily, reasonably and expeditiously will take our advice and call upon Dr. Scott.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A STREET railway will be constructed in New Castle during the coming summer.

SOME sacrilligious thief entered the Baptist Church at Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, a few nights ago, and robbed the contribution box of about twenty dollars. This sum was deposited by the Sabbath School children by means of penny collections.

THIEVES commit their depredations on horse back in Fayette county. On Tuesday night of last week a man visited the house of Jesse Oglevee in Dunbar township, on a horse and stealing a sack of flour rode away. He was subsequently captured and compelled to "ante up" the flour.

LAST Tuesday Mr. Robert Myers brought to Lock Haven about 3,000 Lake Trout from the State Fishery at Donegal Springs, Lancaster county, which were deposited in Lock Haven dam, Bald Eagle dam, and in Fishing Creek, in Manns Axe Factory dam and Furst's dam, in Clinton county.

ON Sunday night of last week the barn of Mr. Daniel Price of New Enterprise, South Woodbury township, Bedford county was destroyed by fire. Five horses, seven head of cattle and one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat were burned up. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—Bedford Democrat.

A LITTLE son of Robert C. Thompson of York township, York county, died recently from the effects produced by a grain of corn. The corn lodged in his throat, and the little fellow was operated upon by the family physician for its removal, but during the operation the corn descended into the lungs beyond reach, from which he suffered very much for about three weeks, when he died.

THE Mechanicsburg Journal says: Mr. M. C. Stayman informed us of a bee-hive that he dug out from underneath his garret floor last week that had been there for some time, and secured one hundred pounds of honey. The bees worked their way through the cornice of his house, which is built of brick, and made their home beneath the floor.

THE woods adjoining a church in Upper Bern township, Berks county, caught fire on Sunday while the church was being dedicated, and a number of horses tied to the trees and vehicles were burned. The fire is said to have been caused by a man carelessly throwing a lighted match into the dry leaves. There was a panic in the church when the fire was discovered.

ON Tuesday night of last week a grist mill, saw mill, planing mill and a large lot of lumber belonging to Dillis Allen in Warsaw township, Jefferson county, about ten miles from Brookville, took fire and were all totally destroyed. The loss on which there is no insurance reaches $25,000. The fire is supposed to have originated about the engine.

MR. GEORGE MAGEE is prospecting for coal on his farm, near the center of Amberson's valley, in Franklin county. There are several springs strongly impregnated with sulphur at the foot of the hill in which the vein is supposed to lie and the slate through which he is digging is similar to that generally found near coal. Practical miners have examined the premises and pronounce the indications very good.

THE New Castle Gazette in speaking of a colored prodigy named Frank Thomas says: "What is most remarkable about this man is the fact that he is destitute of a diaphragm, and that his heart is so attached to his chest that he can remove it at pleasure to the lower part of his abdomen and backward and forward from one side to the other of the same. His muscles when contracted are as hard as bone. He sports a heavy iron cane three-fourths of an inch in thickness which he actually bends by stricking it across his arm just below the elbow."

SAYS the Butler County Citizen: On Monday evening 10th inst., during the storm in the northern part of this county, a son of Mr. William Campbell, of Venango township, was struck by the lightning in a singular manner. He had taken shelter in a barn, which was struck, the lightning passing down to a post against which he was standing and the current passed around his body twice, rendering him insensible. Although not dead, there are little hopes of his recovery as the shock has almost paralyzed him. The barn, which was recently built and was very valuable, took fire and burned to the ground.

SUDDEN DEATH.

On Saturday evening Mr. Harvy Jones son of Isaac Jones, President of the Real Estate Savings Bank, died very suddenly near the residence of Mr. G. H. Dauler in Oakland. He had gone from his father's house to the residence of the latter gentleman and fell to the ground at the gate and expired soon afterward. The young man was removed to his home, where the physician stated that rheumatism of the heart had caused his death. He was twenty-two years of age and apparently was in robust health.

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And making them as comfortable and reliable in every respect as Natural Teeth.

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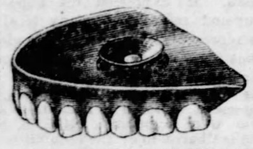

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THE GREAT TRIAL.

Bowen Represented as a Poor Witness.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The Brooklyn court opened at the usual hour.

Ex-Judge Porter resumed his address. He commented on the witnesses for defendant, among whom, he said, were fifteen men of eminence and popularity, who transacted business with all parts of the world, and whose word in commercial circles was never doubted, and whose deaths, if they occurred together, would cause the city of Brooklyn to go into mourning. There is in the breast of each of us a tenderness exhibited towards women, remembering our own mothers, wives and sisters. There was a day when such tenderness existed in the breast of Theodore Tilton, but it had now taken flight.

REVIEW OF BESSIE TURNER'S TESTIMONY.

The counsel then spoke of Bessie Turner assisting in the rearing of the children in Tilton's household, and the loving compasion of Mrs. Tilton. Wherever she went she commanded respect and reverence. This girl then growing in that household to the stature of a womanhood. She, on two occasions, was made the object of approachment on the part of her adopted father. She gave incidents of approaches and she had at that time no thought, nor could she believe the man she was taught to honor and respect by Mrs. Tilton, was endeavoring to destroy her for time and for eternity and blast her future life. This will show the heart of the man in which the accusations against Henry Ward Beecher and his (Tilton's) wife had their origin.

Counsel then read the testimony of Bessie Turner in relation to these approaches and said: "There is a simple child-like narrative told by her, and no man who heard her speak doubted its truthfulness. The might of this girl's testimony was felt by Theodore Tilton, and as conscience makes cowards of us all, he could give no other than a qualified denial when on the witness stand to this last story. Mrs. Tilton told Mrs. Putnam of these stories, and got her to question Bessie Turner about them. How happened it if these stories were lies that Tilton told his wife of them and she told Mrs. Putnam? and it was from this friend that Bessie Turner first learned that Tilton sought her room for the purpose of debauching her.

At this point the usual recess was taken.

MRS. TILTON'S BROTHER GETS A DOSE.

After recess, Mr. Porter resumed his argument: He began by referring to Joseph H. Richards as the dastard who went before the Church Committee to put his own sister in a false attitude by his pretended solicitude. This man, under the malign influence of Henry C. Bowen, and tutored by Theodore Tilton, his brother-in-law, had come to this court room to make a theatrical exhibition of himself, which only Theodore Tilton could have devised. This man had been brought back to contradict Bessie Turner and how did he do it? Even he could not deny that Bessie Turner told him what she had said she did, but he merely denied the immaterial statement that she visited him at a certain building. He could do but little, but what was in his power he did to win the honoring nod of Theodore Tilton and commend himself to Henry C. Bowen. There ought to be some cipher at the end of the alphabet by which to designate such men.

Mr. Porter then spoke in scathing terms of A. B. Martin whom he declared to be Tilton's miserable perjured spy, on comparison with whom he respected even Moulton, Tilton's minion. This man Martin who was sent to pry into Mrs. Tilton's conduct and report her language had been put upon the stand to swear down Bessie Turner upon the point of what took place at Mrs. Ovington's. This man who had erected walls and houses where carpenters never built them, and had cast into protecting shadow a piazza exposed to the blaze of the torrid sun. These were the men who had been put forward to swear down Bessie Turner. But a girl, who could stand the fire of the most brilliant cross-examiner in America—who could defy Wm. Fullerton even after the latter had been obliged to call to his assistance the most brilliant advocate in this country or elsewhere—this girl, who could withstand the combined attack of Fullerton and Beach, had but little to fear from Joe Richards, even when the latter was supported by Theodore Tilton on the one hand and the spy (A. B. Martin) on the other.

Mr. Porter then urged the impossibility of any girl of twenty-two years, or any person of any age, being able to fabricate such a narrative as she had given of events which took place in the family of Mr. Tilton. The language used by Tilton to her, or in her presence, was precisely what his whole conduct and character rendered probable and for him natural. He then read the testimony of Bessie Turner in regard to what took place on the day when Mrs. Tilton returned to her home and found her place at the table usurped by the housekeeper, Ellen Dennis, when she was unable to control herself and left the room in tears. Mr. Tilton asked Bessie Turner if she did not think his wife was crazy. This question revealed a purpose which had been but too plainly indicated at one stage of the case and it was one to be remembered when they come to consider the time when her husband persuaded her to lie as he willed. He continued his reading of the testimony and commented on the angry interview of Tilton with his wife, in which he accused her of bringing this girl to use against him. Why should he fear this if he was innocent? The plaintiff's counsel had had access to all persons by whom Bessie Turner had been employed and to all with whom she had associated, and yet not one had been placed upon the stand to testify against her truthfulness or purity. Continuing his comments on the interview in question, he urged that every word told by Bessie Turner bore the stamp of probability. Such a story could never have been imagined. He then spoke in praise of the courage manifested by Bessie Turner in the defense of Mrs. Tilton against her brutal husband.

BOWEN'S TESTIMONY REVIEWED.

Judge Porter then passed on to Bowen's testimony. On cross-examination, said the counsel, Mr. Bowen's memory was very treacherous. He did not remember Mr. Beecher having slandered Tilton. He did not remember what was said, though they had a conversation lasting some time. After all, Theodore, said Mr. Porter, turning around to the plaintiff, don't you think Mr. Bowen made a poor witness, not showing that he was treacherous, but that his memory was treacherous? He carried another dirk in his belt, and thrust it under the ribs of the man who called him as a witness. Counsel then spoke of that portion of the testimony when Tilton came to his house and announced that he was ruined—the man, said he, who was at the head of the leading American newspaper, and in receipt of fifteen thousand dollars a year, announced himself as a ruined man.

The Court here adjourned.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The Brooklyn City Court opened at the usual hour when Mr. Porter resumed his address:

If it were true that on the 3d of July Mrs. Tilton confessed to her husband the commission of adultery with Beecher, do you believe that Tilton would either that night or for the next four years have lived with her. Gentlemen, do you believe that for six months after that, she would have permitted her husband and Beecher to meet at her house and in the streets of New York. If this were true, that she was a confessed adulteress, would he have written letters like those read in your hearing. Theodore Tilton obtained a letter of confession from his wife informing him of Beecher having made indecent proposals to her. This was the occasion of

THE MEMORABLE INTERVIEW,

the night after it was written, between Tilton and Beecher, and this interview was told to other parties, and these latter agree that the defendant himself somewhere on the stand states that this letter was not a charge of adultery, but of improper proposals, and Tilton, when on the stand, testified in direct conflict to this that it contained a charge of adultery. Whatever paper was original was in Frank Moulton's possession, and a copy was with Tilton.

THE LETTER OF RETRACTION.

Counsel dwelt on the letter of retraction given by Mrs. Tilton to Beecher. Moulton, who swore in this trial with the spirit of a fiend, says he did not see the letter charging adultery, and Tilton swears it was in his possession. Do you believe, gentlemen, that if this paper was in Moulton's keeping he did not read it? Do you believe that this letter of confession, which was so important, was destroyed, while the letter of apology was kept? Why, gentlemen, this paper had served its purpose to the conspirators and it was disposed of. It was not a confession but an accusation, which was retracted by Mrs. Tilton on the 30th of December. On the night of that day Moulton goes to Beecher to obtain a letter of retraction. Beecher said it was due to the memory of his family and his own honor if he died, that he should keep this paper, and Moulton cajoled him into returning it to keep up friendship with Tilton. These troubles Moulton laid the blame of on Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Tilton's love of Beecher, and her family troubles, which, Moulton said, had nearly turned her head. He also said to Beecher that Mrs. Tilton loved him (Beecher) better than she did her husband; and now, said Moulton, all that you have got to do is to join hands with me in the effort to set matters right. Beecher said if he had caused all this trouble in the family, and won this woman's love from her husband, he was willing to do anything to repair the injury. Placed in such a position what would Henry Ward Beecher have done? what would any man have done. No person could tell, for they would have acted differently. Beecher and Tilton were as opposite as the poles.

The hour of recess arriving, the Court was adjourned till Monday next.

Mr. Porter being inconvenienced by heat and greatly fatigued, Judge Neilson stated that if counsel did not finish next week he would hold Court on Saturday, and on Sunday too, perhaps, suggested Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Beach said he would not occupy more than two days in his summing up, and therefore he desired to know what space of time would be occupied by the other side, but Mr. Evarts could give no satisfactory answer.

CRIME.

Atrocious Murder of a Little Girl.

BOSTON, May 23.—Another murder, even more horrible in details than that of Mrs. Bingham, a few weeks since, was perpetuated in this city this afternoon. A bright little girl five years of age was murdered in a church and the bruised and mutilated body carried up into the tower and thrown upon the floor of the loft. The victim of this cruel tragedy was Mabel H. Young, who with her widowed mother, resided with her grandfather at 50 East Chester Park. The latter, Mr. James Hobbs, is a well known and highly respected merchant, senior of the firm of Hobbs, Pope & Co. This afternoon little Mabel, in company with an aunt attended the Sunday School aniversary exercises of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church. On coming out of church at half-past three o'clock the aunt remained in the vestibule about ten minutes conversing with some friends, and on starting home missed the child, who a few minutes before was at her side. At first it was supposed she had gone back in the church, but when she was not found inside and persons outside declared she had not come out. The aunt became alarmed and a search was commenced in every direction. About four o'clock some ladies at an open window across the street heard faint cries of a child apparently from the church tower and noticed an unusual commotion among the doves that swarmed in and out of the window. Some young men who had joined the search started at once to ascend the tower. They found the door leading up from the organ loft locked, and on forcing it open were startled to see fresh blood upon the floor and steps leading up to the next landing. They also found a strip of board covered with blood at one end and heard low moanings from above. Ascending along the steep flight of stairs and raising the scuttle, which resisted the strength of a strong man, they found the mangled body of a child lying near the edge of the scuttle, as though it had been carried up the steps and hastily thrown down there. Carefully they carried her down into the church where a large number of persons had congregated and into the presence of her agonized friends. From the top of her head, which was broken in, blood and brains were slowly oozing while the nose was crushed in and the face terribly mangled. She was carred to her grandfather's residence and surgeons at once summoned, who pronounced the case hopeless and her death a question of but a few hours at farthest. Thomas Piper, who has been sexton of the church for about a year, was soon after arrested and is now confined at the Chief's office. He was engaged at work about the church, but his suspicious manner and his denial that he had the keys when the two keys fitting the doors to the tower were taken from his person, points strongly to him as the party. He is a dark, heavy set man about twenty-six years old and has once before been under suspicion of murder, but was discharged for want of sufficient evidence. Many of the police still believe him guilty of the murder of a young girl in Dorchester district, about fifteen months since. This last affair has caused a profound sensation in the community and intense excitement prevails. The very boldness of the affair lends additional terror to it. Scarcely three quarters of an hour elapsed from the time the child came out of the vestibule of the church until she was found in a dying condition. How she was enticed away and for what motive has not transpired.

PERSONAL.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Cardinal McCloskey was yesterday presented with a diamond cross worth $20,000 by the young lady pupils of St. Vincent Institute of this city.

ST. PAUL, May 21.—Col. Fred Grant is on his way to Big Horn country via Bismarck and Missouri and Yellowstone rivers. This is not the Custer expedition which is preparing to leave soon.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—Captain Eads and Col. Andrews have made a contract with Col. James R. Price for all transportation between New Orleans and the jetties and given him the agency for all their receiving and forwarding here.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Vice President Wilson arrived here this evening in good health and spirits. To-morrow, in company with the Governor of the Territory, he will visit Central City, returning in the evening on Monday. He will be the recipient of the hospitalities of the city.

CHICAGO, May 21.—O'Leary had at 9:30 this evening accomplished 416 miles in 125 hours. This leaves him 85 miles to walk in 31 hours. He shows signs of weakness, but will undoubtedly make the distance in the given time.

Disastrous Conflagrations.

200 Buildings in Osceola Burned.

1,200 PEOPLE HOMELESS.

Loss Estimated at $2,000,000.

TYRONE, Pa., May 20.—A fire broke out at eleven o'clock this morning at the Moshannon Lumber Company's Mill west of Osceola. 15,000,000 feet of lumber was burned. The wind is so strong that firebrands two feet long were thrown to most all parts of the town of Osceola. Fires broke out in every quarter.

All public buildings except the Catholic and Methodist churches were burned. About two hundred houses are destroyed. Twelve hundred people are houseless. People were driven to the race course where they were surrounded by fire from all sides. The fire department here left at two o'clock with their steamer and hose carriage, but could not reach Osceola on account of the railroad track being burned. The road between Osceola and Powellton on either side is one

BLAZE OF FIRE.

Members of the Tyrone company fought their way through and rendered all the assistance possible. About two hundred houses are standing yet. Some half a dozen were burned between Osceola and Powellton. Powellton town was not destroyed.

Sheriff McPherson left Houtsdale at four o'clock this afternoon. The reports at that hour were that that fourteen houses were burned there and the conflagration was raging terribly. There was no escape for the town, every communication being cut off by fire through the woods. At this writing, Hoop and Haines, Taylor's, Mushannon Lumber Company's, Heill's big bell and Elliott and Caldwell, lumber saw mills, Jesse Crawford's new foundry and about 30,000,000 feet of lumber are destroyed at Osceola. The total loss is about $2,000,000. The insurance generally is very light. No lives were lost up to last reports. People are in destitute circumstances, they having lost their property and everything else. Miners who were on a strike are reported as working diligently to save Houtzdale. The woods between Tyrone and Phillipsburg are on fire

BELLEFAST, Pa., May 20.—An extra train left here this evening for Snowshoe with a large body of men from Valentine's works to aid in checking the fires in that region. Mine No. 4 at Snowshoe is burned. About seventy-five feet of trestlework of railroad has been destroyed. Water tanks and several buildings along the road are on fire and great excitement prevails.

Later—About thirteen cars have been burned at Snowshoe, and about eighty or one hundred tons of coal, and all the houses about the works were destroyed. Creider's mill and a large lot of lumber was destroyed; also a lot of timber belonging to Bellefonte car works.

ATTEMPT TO BURN SHENANDOAH.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 20.—This morning an attempt was made to burn Shenandoah. At Rile's hotel it was discovered that coal oil and lighted matches had been thrown in the windows. In a few minutes after the above discovery was made, a second alarm was sounded in another direction and a dwelling house and carpenter shop were burnt to the ground. While the firemen were working on an adjoining building, a third alarm was given up-town. A lumber yard had been fired and partially destroyed. The citizens were very much alarmed. Vigilance committees and committees of safety have been organized. Charles Hays was arrested this afternoon charged with being connected with the incendiary fires and was held in $1,000 bail to answer at next term of Court.

The fires on the mountains continue, and heavy winds have spread them rapidly in all directions. The citizens of Middleport telegraphed to the Pottsville fire department for assistance to-day. Before transportation could be had they again telegraphed they had the fires under control. The people of Gilberton telegraphed to the Mahoney City fire department for help, the large Draper colliery being in great danger. It was finally saved. At Donaldson and Tremont colliery whistles and alarms were given during the day summoning the men to protect coal breakers. The fire is advancing on Mahanoy City, Mahoney, Planes and Maizeville where citizens are out in the woods fighting the flames. Slabtown, a small mining village was entirely burnt. Fifteen miners' dwellings were burnt at Lanigans and eight at Penn colliery. At four o'clock this afternoon a portion of the Pottsville fire department was called out, they immediately left by a special train for Gilberton.

TYRONE, Pa., May 21.—The fire is still raging furiously throughout the woods in the neighborhood of Osceola Mills, Pa. About 250 houses were consumed in Osceola. 400 families were rendered homeless. Great praise is due to Mr. D. D. Wood, train master of Tyrone, who, through his heroic conduct and presence of mind, saved a great many lives. He got a lot of box cars, and after loading them with men, women and children, sent them through the burning forest at an extremely fast speed to Phillipsburg. Four such trips were made and about 1,000 people taken to a place of safety.

HOUTZDALE ENTIRELY DESTROYED.

Houtzdale, a town of about 900 inhabitants, six miles from Osceola, is reported entirely destroyed. The fire is spreading rapidly through the woods beyond Houtzdale and at latest accounts has reached Parsonville, a small town six miles distant from Houtzdale. The ties on the Pennsylvania Railroad track from Osceola to Houtzdale, are burned so that no coal can be shipped for some time. Provisions have been sent from towns in the vicinity in response to a call from the Burgess of Osceola, and a meeting will be held to raise funds for the sufferers.

The heaviest losers by the Osceola fire are as follows: Pennsylvania Railroad, $65,000; Liveright, Lingle & Co., $30,000; T. C. Heins & Co., $30,000; John K. White, $25,000; Isaac Taylor, $20,000; Walker Bros, $15,000; Dr. D. R. Good, $16,000; G. M. Brisbin, $14,000; L. Y. C. Lingle, $10,000; Joseph H. Lipton, $11,000; L. A. Crist, $6,000; John Elliott & Co., $12,000; J. C. Henderson, $16,000; Emmet Sagers, $8,000; Presbyterian Church, $8,000, and a host of smaller amounts. Insurance on the Osceola Mills will reach probably $250,000 outside of the Moshannan Land Lumber Company's Mills. The Moshannan Mill is placed in Philadelphia, and the insurance will reach probably $300,000. Later reports say that one woman named Stoneberger was burned to death.

POTTSVILLE, May 21.—The wind having subsided to-day, the fires on the mountains have not spread so rapidly, and the destruction of property was not so great as yesterday. A fire in the vicinity of Ellangswan colliery destroyed twelve miner's houses. This morning, the men are out working against the fire and the balance of houses have been saved.

WILKESBARREE, May 21.—The Stoddartsville Hotel, barn and sheds were destroyed by fire last night; also, two dwelling houses. Mrs. Cox, aged 90, was burned to death. The buildings were ignited from fires raging in the woods.

TYRONE, Pa., May 22—Reports were received here late last night that the fire was approaching Phillipsburg, and in order to save the town the burgess ordered the brush around the place to be set on fire. About two hundred and fifty men were sent out to fight the flames at points from which most of the danger was to be feared.

OSCEOLA ENTIRELY DESTROYED.

Osceola is levelled to the ground and smoking debris are all that is left of the houses. Neighboring towns are sending money and provisions for the relief of the unfortunates.

PROGRESS OF THE FLAMES.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., May 22.—Very severe mountain fires have been raging in Carbon county the past few days. An immense amount of lumber, sawed logs and dwelling houses have been burned in the Hickory Run and Mud Run regions. Only a rain fall can extinguish them. The inhabitants of Mud Run have suffered terribly from the flames, the numerous families only escaping with their lives, all their household goods and residences being lost.

Mr. Abell Kelzy of Hickory Run, lost his saw mills, house, barn and five tenements with all their contents. Five saw mills and eighteen houses have been burned on Mud Run. Stephen Gould lost about three million feet of lumber. Lumbermen with their wives and children turned out to fight the flames. At Jeanesville, Beaver Meadow and other mining villages the flames had to be fought, all who were able turning out. Back of Weissport and Parryville the fire is raging and spreading rapidly. The damage done in Carbon county will amount to half a million dollars.

We have received the following dispatch from Senator Wallace:

CLEARFIELD, Pa., May 23, 1875.

To Pittsburgh Post:

Miners are not to blame for fires in this region. Many of them are sufferers. Peace and order prevail here now. The law has triumphed. WM. A. WALLACE.

THE DESTRUCTION COMPLETE.

TYRONE, Pa., May 23.—At Osceola, the destruction and desolation was very much greater than has been reported. Nine-tenths of the town is burned, leaving scarcely enough ashes to mark where the houses stood. In the midst of the conflagration, thieves and robbers were plying their trade, breaking into trunks and appropriating to themselves sundry articles of value. Money and clothing is needed and the supply of food will have to be kept up for a time. A special police force is on duty. To the credit of the miners, even violent strikers, be it said, that they worked like heroes to save the coal chutes and improvements connected therewith, none of which have been damaged. The railroad will be repaired so as to bring out coal by morning. Reports received here this evening describe the fire around Osceola and Phillipsburg as nearly out.

HEAVY RAINS.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 23.—A drenching rain visited this section yesterday, completely extinguishing the forest fires on Moosic Highlands and in the woods around Moscow, Daleville, Tobyhanna and other towns along the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

OTHER FIRES.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 23.—A fire of some magnitude broke out here about two o'clock this morning in the livery stable of Davis & Adams. It spread with great rapidity, and it seemed at one time as though the whole town would be destroyed. A high wind was blowing at the time and the flames spread rapidly, until the whole block between Short and Main streets on Limestone, was involved. It then took in the block on the other side of Limestone and spread along Short street, and burned three houses on Main street. The fire department worked well but as there was but one fire engine its work was not very effective. But for the bucket brigades half of Lexington would now be in ashes. The fire was got under control about half past six o'clock. The total loss is about $160,000, and the insurance about $35,000.

BOSTON.

Heavy Swindling Operations.

BOSTON, May 21.—Further developments of fraud in the case of Abraham Jackson the missing lawyer, are constantly being made. The full loss occasioned by Jackson's transactions will probably never be known as much of the property was in trust, but enough is already known to indicate that the losses will aggregate $300,000. Those who knew Jackson best do not think he has committed suicide. There are certainly no indications that he has. On the contrary everything appears as though his late transactions were carried on with one object of raising money, and there can be but little doubt that his disappearance was the climax of his operations and was perhaps premeditated. It is believed that he has carried a large amount of money away from Boston. Attachments have recently been put upon the estate of Jackson by the following parties and corporations: Trader's National Bank, $14,000; Eliot National Bank, $16,000; Mary A. Dorr, $25,000; Suffolk National Bank, $5,000; Faneuil Hall National Bank, $10,000; Tremont National Bank, $36,000; A. D. Hubbard et al., $15,000; Central National Bank, $6,000; Boylston National Bank, $15,000; S. Cushing, Jr., trustee, $4,000; Shoe and Leather National Bank, $4,000; Abigail E. Hildreth, $3,000; Commonwealth of Massachusetts, $40,000; M. P. Fontarive, $4,000.

WEST VIRGINIA.

More Trouble on the Capital Removal

WHEELING, May 20. — The Register Charleston (West Virginia) special says: Judge Smith dissolved the injunction yesterday, but allowed nine days for appeal. The appeal papers were prepared and counsel left this morning for Point Pleasant, where application was made to Judge Moore for an appeal.

This morning the Sheriff arrested a drayman engagaged by order of Gov. Jacobs in moving State property. The Governor put him to work again. The Sheriff rearrested him and took him befor the Court and required him to submit to process which he did. Applicathion was then made for a rule for contempt against Gov. Jacobs, pending which Judge Smith addressed a private note to him requesting his presence. His non-compliance would necessitate proceedings against him. The Governor replied, denying the authority of the Court, and protested against interfering with his removing the archives. Judge Smith rejoined, declaiming his purpose to maintain the injunction and insisting on the Governor's responsibility to the court. The final reply of the Governor was that he would take steps to remove the public property and hold the court responsible for its safe keeping. The State officers will leave for Wheeling to-morrow, leaving the records here, of which the court refused to take possession. The case will probably go to the Court of Appeals.

Col. A. M. Eastman, of Manchester, New Hampshire, and connected with the direct United States Cable, is in receipt of information that the completion of the line may be expected at any hour. The Faraday is at Sydney taking coal and waiting for the ice fields to clear away. Not

FOREIGN.

BURMAH.

THE KAAVENEE QUESTION.

[Herald Cable Special.]

MANDALAY, May 22.—His Majesty, the King of Burmah, is most anxious to settle maters with the British and Chinese governments amicably. Le Beed Tie, the Chinese general who is supposed to have arrested Colonel Browne's advance on his march for territorial exploration arrived here three days ago, the bearer of dispatches from the Court of Pekin. The King denies all complicity in the failure of Colonel Browne's expedition, a position which is confirmed by careful private inquiry. No serious difficulty is anticipated regarding the Kaavenee question. The opinion which prevails in the public mind with regard to the King's ill-treatment of foreigners is quite unfounded. The rumors regarding a concentration of troops toward the fronteirs are incorrect. Trade is depressed and almost at a stand still pending the settlement of the question in dispute.

BELGIUM.

MORE DENIALS.

LONDON, May 22.—There is no foundation for the report that the Belgian Cabinet is in a difficult position and that a crisis is imminent. The denial is also given to the report that the German Government had instructed its ambassador at Brussels to ask Belgian to prohibit religious processions, the object being to overthrow the Belgian Cabinet.

A RELIGIOUS PROCESSION ATTACKED.

BRUSSELS, May 23.—As a religious procession was passing through the streets to-day, it was assailed by the populace and its ranks broken up. The police, with drawn swords, charged on the rioters, ten of whom were arrested. Members of the procession took refuge in neighboring houses.

CHARGES DISMISSED.

BRUSSELS, May 21.—The tribunal at Liege, which has had the alleged plot to assassinate Prince Bismarck under investigation has dismissed the charges against Duchesne.

RELIGIOUS PROCESSIONS

LONDON, May 21.—A special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph reports that the German ambassador at Brussels has been instructed to request the Belgian government to prohibit religious processions, and that the object of this manœuvre is the overthrow of the Belgian cabinet. The correspondent guarantees the accuracy of the report.

IRELAND.

THE CASE OF MOORE.

DUBLIN, May 22.—Judge Keogh, before whom Moore's election petition was tried, has decided that the late John Mitchell was disqualified from holding a seat in Parliament because he was a felon and alien. The motion for an appeal to the Court of Common Pleas was granted and the case will come up again next week.

ENGLAND.

RUMOR THAT DISRAELI WILL RETIRE.

LONDON, May 21.—The Examiner mentions a rumor that Disraeli is to resign at the close of the session and believes there is foundation for it, as the Premier's disability for continuous work is damaging the Government. An understanding, however, exists among his supporters that he shall not be replaced until he voluntarily resigns.

ROME.

BISHOPS REMOVED.

LONDON, May 22.—A dispatch to the Standard from Rome says: The Italian Government has ordered the removal of all bishops who have not received royal exequatur endorsing their appointments. The Archbishop of Palermo has already been notified to leave his See.

GERMANY.

MORE TROUBLE BREWING.

BERLIN, May 22.—The action of the Belgian Tribunal at Liege in dismissing the charges against Duchesne of plotting to assassinate Bismarck causes a sensation here. It is generally believed that the finding of the Tribunal will not be regarded by Germany as a settlement of the matter. The Upper House of Diet to-day passed a bill abrogating articles 15, 16 and 18 of the Constitution regulating relations between Church and State in Prussia. The vote was 68 to 25.

ITALY.

A MINISTER TRANSFERRED.

ROME, May 22.—Count Corti, Italian Minister at Washington, has been transferred to Constantinople.

OBITUARY.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—Hon. Jesse D. Bright, ex-United States Senator from Indiana, died at his residence in this city to-day of organic disease of the heart, aged 63.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—The Rev. Erwin House, assistant editor of the Western Christian Advocate fell dead of heart disease at three o'clock in his office. The deceased has been in the editorial department of the Methodist book concern for about twenty-five years, was author of several religious books and for years was prominent among Sunday school workers of the West. He was fifty-one years of age

MUNICH, May 20.—Ex-Queen Amelia, widow of the late King Otho of Greece, died to-day.

LONDON, May 21, 5 A. M.—Dudley Baxter is dead.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Meeting of Stockholders--The Company in a Poor Financial Condition.

NEW YORK, May 22.—At a meeting of the Erie stockholders to-day, Mr. Brownell, Vice President of the Stock Exchange in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That, in our judgment, if the company cannot avoid paying interest on bonds lately sold in Europe and cannot earn the money to pay that interest, sound policy would require that money for the purpose should be raised by assessment on stock.

Resolved, That we recommend the Directors of the Erie Railway Company to open books of subscription at their office, and to invite stockholders to voluntary contribute a sum of —— dollars a share to prevent the company going to protest.

The preamble and accompanying resolutions were also adopted. It appears from the report of President Jewett that the net earnings of the company fall short of its requirements by nearly $3,000,000 a year. That the funded debt has increased at the rate of at least five millions a year the last four years without any corresponding increase in equipment or the property of the company; that for the last moneys borrowed in Europe the company issued its 7 per cent. gold bonds at the rate of about 40 cents on a dollar, and in order to raise money to pay the June interest on these bonds the company is about to hypothecate its only remaining asset, its coal lands on terms which will inevitably involve their sacrifice at far less than their value, and finally that an adherence to this financial scheme must inevitably lead to bankruptcy.

It is rumored that a movement is on foot for a general strike of Erie Railroad employees. Inquiry at the company's depot in this city failed to confirm the rumor, but revealed the fact that the employees have not been paid since March.

RELIGIOUS.

Consecration of Rev. J. J. Kain as Bishop of Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 23.—The consecration of Rev. J. J. Kain as Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Wheeling took place this morning in St. James' Cathedaal, which was filled to its utmost capacity, large delegations from this and and adjoining States being in attendance. The ceremonies were conducted with all the rites peculiar to this denomination, forming the most imposing pageant ever seen in this city. The procession included in its train twenty-four diocisean priests, thirty eminent clergymen from other dioceses, Bishop Rosecrants, of Ohio, Bishops O'Hara, Shanohan, and Bishop Domenec, of Pennsylvania, and Gibbons, of Richmond, Va., as assistant senior bishops, and Bishop Becker, of Delaware, as junior assistant. Archbishop Bailey as Consecrator, Very Rev. Duberniel, St. Mary's College, as Archpriest, D. D. O'Connor, of Baltimore, Deacon; Rev. Stanislaus Feste, President of St. Charles College, as Master of Ceremonies. After the Archbishop who had acted as Consecrator had taken his seat at the altar, the Bishop elect who had been with his attendant bishops at the altar was presented to the Consecrator by the Senior Assistant, the oath was then administered by the Archbishop, after which the Consecrator proceeded to the altar and continued the Mass to the close and delivered an address to the Bishiop elect, after which his anointment took place. The closing address was eloquently delivered by Bishop Gibbons.

WASHINGTON.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The President, after the Cabinet meeting to-day, recalled the appointment of David P. Dyer to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri vice Wm. Patrick. It is intimated, however, that Mr. Patrick will shortly tender his resignation. Col. A.C. Matthews, at present collector of the Ninth Illinois district, has been appointed Internal Revenue Supervisor for the district comprised in the States of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, vice Mudd resigned.

Louis Demeuler has been appointed Internal Revenue storekeeper for the Second Minnesotta district.

Cameron Burnside, of Philadelphia, nephew of Senator Cameron, and Otis C. Tiffany, son of Rev. Dr. Tiffany, have been appointed assistant paymasters in the navy.

DISMISSALS.

The following dismissals of internal revenue officers are announced. Gaugers —L. C. Eberwine, first Indiana; G. M. Campbell, Eighth Illinois; A. M. Everist, J. A. Mead, J. E. Howard, W. J. Bassett, First Missouri; E. L. Redington and C. F. J. Moeller, First Wisconsin.

THE PRESIDENT SOON TO HIE HIMSELF IN THE COTTAGE BY THE SEA.

The President and family will leave for Long Branch about the 3rd or 4th of June, having at present abandoned the idea of visiting his farm near St. Louis. The servants from the White House will be sent to the Branch next week, to arrange the cottage preparatory to the President and family occupying it.

PETER MCCARTNEY'S ESCAPE.

A dispatch was received last evening at the Secret Service Bureau, from Tyler, Texas, that "Pete McCartney" had again escaped from custody while being conveyed by United States Marshal Purnell from Tyler to Austin, Texas.

THE LABOR WAR.

Exciting Times in the Cement Region.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 21.—The strike in the cement region to-day assumed an exciting phase, it being rumored that the men were to attack the mills. F. O. Morton's mill at Binnewater is the only one running and strikers marched to attack it. The superintendent notified Sheriff Saxton and three companies of the 20th batallion were ordered to protect the property. The companies proceeded to the spot and guarded the works. They remain on duty to-night, one company at the mill and two at the village of Rosendale. The detachment seized forty muskets stored at Rosendale this evening by order of the Sheriff, and shipped them to Kingston. The feeling among the strikers is very bitter and trouble is anticipated. There are no indications of employers yielding.

VIRGINIA.

The State Officials En Route to the New Capitol.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 21.—A special to the Standard from Charleston says: Governor Jacobs and other officers and clerks left that city to-day at one o'clock for Wheeling. They left all the books, papers, &c., in Judge Smith's custody as per injunction. No disturbance was manifested at their departure. If no accident occurs, the Governor and State officers should reach this city to-morrow evening. Judge Moore grants the appeal of the Charlestonites in the injunction case.

A STEAMER SUNK.

The steamer Clara Scott sank in the Kanawha river this morning four miles below Charleston. No lives were lost. The boat was fully insured.

CHICAGO.

Sale of Short Horn Cattle.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Short horns belonging to Messrs. Avery & Murphy of Port Huron were sold at Dexter Park to-day. The valuable sales were Perie II of Syndale to S. W. Jacobs of Iowa for $4,000; Joan of Arc to Albert Crane of Durham Park, Kansas, $4,000; imported Wastelles Golden Drop 4 to Robert Halloway of Alexis, Ills., for $1,100; imported Welcome to Mrs; C. Byron of Abergdon, Ills., for $1,025; imported Michigan daisy the same, $1,000; imported Michigan casket to the same, $1,475; second Lonar of Glen Flora to Colonel Robert Halloway, $2,350; Duke Airdrie to J. B. Sanborn of Port Huron, $9,600.

"ALL OF US."

"The marriage of General Sheridan to Miss Rucker, which will take place in Chicago during the first week in June, will be attended by President and Mrs. Grant."

Ferdinand Dudenhefer, receiving teller of the Germania National Bank of New Orleans, was arrested and committed to prison charged with embezzling $15,000.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Louisville Courier-Journal pays an elegant and beautiful tribute to one of Kentucky most gifted sons. It says:

But what shall we say of a mind so gifted and a genius so commanding? As a reasoner and a logician he was the equal of any adversary of his time. As a rhetorician and an orator he was perhaps the superior. But he never allowed the latter to overshadow the former. In parts of his best arguments in the Senate, during which his feelings were excited by conflict, he finds vents for bursts of patriotic and poetic rapture, but he was the master and not the slave of his emotions. The vivid imagery which adorned his speeches never impaired their strength or obscured the clear common sense on which they were based. He was massive without being heavy, and graceful without being weak. He who reads his speech on the removal of the Senate from the old chamber to the new, and his reply to Andy Johnson just previous to his withdrawal from the Senate, will find an illustration of what we say. The one

"Would have made Quintilian stare and gasp."

The other would have captivated and convinced a bench of august judges. He was not only a statesman and an orator, he was also a soldier. His was the mind to grasp extensive military plans, and his was the courage to execute them with a calm and noble valor. "If I had an army," said Gen. Lee, "I would at once put it under his command." We have indeed tried to recall a character in history which we might compare with his own. But we have failed. He combined so many of the best quantities of the great and good who lived and died before him, that we can not, without difficulty, fit his genius to the mold of any one. He had the valor and energy of Hampden, the ardent public spirit of Sydney, the discernment and eloquence of Burke, the humanity and moderation of Lee! And when the youth of Kentucky, in some future peril of their country, shall wish to gather strength and derive a lesson from the lives of the immortal martyrs of human freedom, they can resort to the spot consecrated by the ashes of Kentucky's greatest son, and breathing an atmosphere still instinct with the spirit of the departed hero, their hearts will beat with a warmer love of liberty and their souls be enkindled by a new and more glowing inspiration.

THE MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA BOUNDARY LINE.

[Balt. Gazette.]

The Board of Arbitrators appointed by the States of Maryland and Virginia to dispose of this long-pending controversy, consisting of Hons. Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania; Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, and Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia, with A. W. Graham, Secretary. The Board, has been in session during all of last week at the Metropolitan Hotel, in Washington.

The counsel for Virginia, Attorney General Daniel and Judge Robertson; and for Maryland, ex-Attorney General Jones and ex-Governor Whyte, made opening statements, setting forth the respective claim of States, and gave outlines of their future arguments. Printed briefs, copies of depositions and of important colonial and other papers from the public archives of Great Britain, maps of various kinds, published as far back as 1612, down to the present period; voluminous legislative reports and agreements, were furnished in printed form to each of the Commissioners to be read during the recess.

The Board then adjourned to meet at New York on the 30th of June, 1875, to hear full argument of the case. In the meanwhile, it is probable that more witnesses to prove traditions and reputation as to the boundary line, as understood by the "oldest inhabitants," will be examined in Somerset county, Md., and in Accomac, Va. The Arbitrators have given the case the closest attention, and evince a determination to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the points in controversy.

Whatever may be the result, the people of both States can rest satisfied that the most patient hearing, the most devoted attention and the fairest determination will be given to all the questions involved in this disputation.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Some interesting information respecting Persian affairs and the Shah is given by the Teheran correspondent of the Zevra, a Bagdad paper. The reorganization of the Persian army having occasioned heavy expenses, the Shah lent the Treasury 100,000 tomauns out of his privy purse. His Majesty has, however, already 're-encashed' one-half of the sum through the attentive care of the Naz him-ud-daoule, governor of Knorassan, who remitted to his master a present of 50,000 tomauns. The Nazhim gave a further proof of loyalty by sending to the Shah morsels of 2,500 Turcoman rebels, killed or captured in battle. Had it not been for the difficulty of transport the governor would have sent the entire heads of these enemies of the Shah to Teheran; the distance between the seat of his government and the

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

TWO STEAMERS AND THREE BARGES BURNED.

LOSS $75,000 — PARTIALLY INSURED — THE JUNIATA AND MOLLIE EBERT CONSUMED.

(From The Daily Post of Thursday.)

Shortly before one o'clock this morning flames were discovered rapidly encircling the steamer Mollie Ebert, lying at the Monongahela wharf. An alarm was struck from box 7 and the district turned out, when it was found that the fire fiend had gained a headway that threatened to sweep over all the river craft lying at the wharf. A general alarm was then sounded and the entire force turned out, but the inflammable nature of the fuel that fed the flames was such that nothing could stay the devouring element until the destruction of the steamers Juniata and Mollie Ebert, and three barges, was complete. The after part of the Exchange, lying immediately above, was severely scorched but escaped without great loss.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE

is unknown. It is supposed to have started in the cook house of the Mollie Ebert. Happily no lives, so far as is known were lost, though the hands escaped with their lives merely, some of them being obliged to carry their shoes ashore before putting them on.

The Fearless which was lying just below, narrowly escaped. Lieut. Johnston ordered her to be shoved out and let drift down the stream. The order was objected to by those to whom it was given, but upon being informed that the expense would be all right, they obeyed.

THE LOSS

will be in the neighborhood of $75,000 as follows: Juniata, $15,000; Mollie Ebert, $16,000; barges and merchandise, including a hay boat belonging to Briggs & Co., $40,000.

This is merely estimated, as owing to the hour nothing approaching to certainty could be obtained

There was an insurance of $10,000 on the Mollie Ebert in Cincinnati companies.

The Juniata was owned by C. L. Brennan and others, and the Ebert by Capt. Frank Y. Batchelor.

Fortunately the night was very calm or the damage would have been much greater.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

This court was in session for a time but no cases of importance were argued. The case of Murray (motion for a new trial) was not taken up, but has been set for argument to-morrow.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Zent vs. Springer, verdict for defendant.

Keller vs. P. V. & C. R. R. On trial.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Henry Silverman to Mrs. Frank, Nathan Whiting and B. Oppenheimer were appointed appraisers.

Joseph Michel, assignee in bankruptcy of McMahon & Rundels vs. Michael Hacket, a scire facias on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for defendant.

McFarland & Collins vs. William H. Lemon, an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiffs for $279 43.

A. Hamilton & Co. vs. Theodore F. Phillips, an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiffs for $1,023 75 with interest from this date.

John B. Beatty vs. John Dickson, Wm. Maheler and Charles I. Smith, a scire facias on a mortgage. Juror withdrawn and cause continued.

John Pim vs. John Campbell impleaded with Samuel Warren, partners as Campbell & Warren, an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $524 59.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

John Dean, trustee of the Allegheny Real Estate Band vs. W. H. Mechling, an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,575 40.

The case of Mary A. Craig vs. David Gregg, William Wills, Robert McKnight, Benjamin Singerley, J. V. McDonald, Philip Bental, Daniel Enwer, James T. Brady, Charles S. Felterman, F. J. Blanchard, B. L. Fahnestock, Hartley Howard and H. H. Collins, directors of the late Security Trust Company, is on trial. The case of Mary J. Houston against the same Company, is also on trial. the two cases being tried together: The plaintiffs were stockholders in the defendant Company, and seek to recover damages on the ground of alle ged negligence and mismanagement on the part of the directors, averring that the transacted business in direct violation of the provision of the charter. The defendants have a little army of lawyers employed.

Tenth ward Bank vs. Moorhead et al. Verdict for defendants.

In the case of John Stofft vs. the tug Minnie Harris and Wm Evans and Capt. A. C. McGinnes, an action on a promissary note, the jury found for plaintiff for $136 as to McGinnis. and for defendant as to ug Minnie Harris and Wm. Evans.

A motion for a new trial was made and reasons filed in the case of P. F. Colins & Co. vs. Oliver W. Barnes.

Alexander Patterson vs. Watson and Dunham. On trial.

In the three cases of the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce vs. R. H. Palmer, Jr., the jury found for plaintiff for $989 40, $1,982 00 and $952 82 respectively.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.

Boyd & Murray vs. Jno. Grierson and Robert Grierson, partners as Grierson & Co., an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiffs against John Grierson for $63 84, and against plaintiff in favor of Robert Grierson.

Jacob Keller vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $500.

Thomas Fawcett et al. vs. Jacob Bonner. Verdict for plaintiff for $203 84.

Alexander & Co. vs. William H. Mechling. Motion made for a new trial on part of the defendant.

P. Shaner & Co. vs. the steamboat Juniata. Motion made to quash the writ in this case.

The West Penn Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Company vs. the City of Allegheny. Monday next fixed for argument on motion for a preliminary injunction.

Adam Emich vs. Frederick Braun; an action to recover for building a house. On trial,

A. Emich and Bernhard Schreiber for use of Adam Emich vs. Frederick Braun. A similar case. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Alexander Watson vs. Watson & Dunham, is still on trial. Defendant's counsel made a motion for judgment of non suit, but motion was overruled.

The two cases of Mary Craig and Harriet Houston vs. David Gregg et al., are still on trial.

N. Haller, for use of Eliza Jane Nesbit vs. city of Pittsburgh. The court ordered and directed that an execution issue, to be directed to C. L Magee, Treasurer of said city, to pay the amount of the judgment and costs in this case.

Darlington & Bro., for use of Eliza Jane Nesbit. Same order made as in the above case.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Heckleman & Co., bankrupts. Report of the Register, distributing the proceeds of sale of certain property, was confirmed, except as to one-third of the claim of Peter Strotz.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburg. On petition of solicitor of assignees, an order was made for the examination of witnesses.

Julius and Florence King, bankrupts, Lawrence county, On petition of assignee an order was made for the sale of bankrupts' stock in trade.

H. P. Witmore, Luzerne county. Order made confirming the sale of certain real estate by the assignee.

J. Frankenstein, Clarion county. Similar order made.

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Order made approving the report of the petition of David Matthias.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Richard P. Marvin vs. Theodore B. Coff action for the recovery of the value of timber alleged to have been used on the property of plaintiff. On trial.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The two cases of Adam Emich vs, Frederick Braun, are still on trial.

In the case of Arthur Gainsford vs. Edgar Cowan, the time for filing an affidavit of defense was extended ten days.

In the case of McClure & Co. vs. Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, a rule was granted on defendants to show cause why they should not produce certain papers.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Pittsburgh and Baltimore Coal and Coke Co. vs. Smith.
Carothers vs. Brown. et al.
Moore vs. Barr et al.
Campbell & Ray vs. Emich.
McGovern vs. The City Bank.
Vinel vs. Hartje.
Baum vs. Conley.
McElroy vs. Shaw & Co.
Blakely & Bingham vs. German American Bank.
Thompson vs. A. V. R. R. Co.
Ward, assignee, vs. Pattin, Jr.
Bartley, assignee, vs. Iron Workers & U. B. & L. Ass.
McDonald vs. Martin.
South Pgh. Plaining Mill Co. vs. Gilliland.
Miller vs. Connell & Werling.
Derr vs. Same.
Rajahn vs. Same.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Mary Craig and Harriet Houstin vs. the Directors of the Security Trust Company. On trial.

Alexander Watson vs. Watson and Dunbar, is still on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The resignation of James Bredin, Esq., as one of the assignees, was presented and accepted.

George W. Stanton, Luzerne county, bankrupt. Petition of assignee filed and order made for a meeting of the creditors before Register Willard on the 15th prox. for the purposes contemplated in section 5,096.

George J. Thomas, Cambria county, bankrupt. On petition of Gulick, Van Kleek & Co., creditors, for ascertainment of certain illegal liens. Order made referring the same to Register Brotherline.

Charles A. McGonigle, bankrupt, Cambria county. Petition for injunction presented and order made for a hearing on the 8th prox., and in the meantime restraining G. J. Davis from performing certain acts.

Alex Ross bankrupt, Warren county. On motion of solicitors for the Emporium City Oil Company and other creditors, the assignee is directed to make payment to the lien creditors. as recommended in auditor's report.

J. & L. M. Childs, bankrupts, Erie. The claims of J. W. Newberger and the First National Bank of Corry Pa., having been adjusted to the satistaction of the parties, the exceptions are overruled and the report of the Commissioner confirmed.

Chas. Ochs, bankrupt, Luzerne county Hearing on the creditors' petition to show cause why proceedings should not be set aside, adjourned to 4th prox.

C. W. Morrison, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Rule on the debtor to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for contempt, in not complying with the terms of composition; was discharged.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

A jury was sworn in the case of Fayette Brown & Son vs. the Ormsby Furnace Company, which will be taken up for trial this morning.

In the case of Marvin vs. Coff, a verdict for plaintiff was returned for $8,333

FOUND GUILTY OF AGGRAVATED RIOT.

ARMSTRONG AND GUSCETTI CONVICTED IN GREENSBURG.

The trial of Charles H. Armstrong and Fred. Guscetti, indicted for aggravated riot, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland county, was resumed yesterday morning.

Hon. Henry D. Foster addressed the jury in behalf of the defendants, and was followed by Lieutenant Governor Latta on the same side.

Frank Cowan, counsel for the Commonwealth, made the closing address, when Judge Logan delivered his charge to the jury.

The jury retired, and after an absence of about ten hours, they came into Court and announced a verdict of guilty in the manner and form as indicted.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 26.—5 P. M.—Consols for money 94⅛@94¼; account, 94⅛@94¼; 5-20s, '65, 106¼; do '67, 109¼; 10-40s, 104¼; new 5s 102½; New York Central 93; Erie 15; preferred 25.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-pay was £108,600.

Refined petroleum 8½@8¾s. Spirits 8s. Tallow 43@43s 3d.

PARIS, May 26.—Rentes 64 francs 40 centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 26. — 5-20s, '62, 99¼d.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—Cotton—The market was dull; middling upland, 7⅞d; Orleans, 8@8⅛d; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 6,000 American. Flour—Extra State 22s. Wheat—No 2 to No 1 spring 8s 4d@8s 11d. Corn—mixed 32s 9d. Pork 73s 6d. Lard 65s. Bacon, c. c, 50s. Cheese 62s 6d. Tallow 41s. Refined petroleum 9½s. Spirits do 7¾s.

ANTWERP, May 26.—Refined petroleum 26s.

Toledo

TOLEDO, May 21.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull and closing firmer; No 2 white Wabash $1 26; No 3 do $1 23; No 1 white Michigan $1 23½; ex do $1 26; amber do $1 21¾@1 22; seller June $1 21½; seller July $1 23@1 23½; No 1 red $1 26½. Corn—demand fair and market firm; high mixed 72c; seller August 75c; low mixed 70c; Oats quiet; No 2 63½c; white 66c; Michigan 63½c.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	116
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons)	124½
Five-Twenties, 1862	117
Five-Twenties, 1864	118½
Five-Twenties, 1865	120½
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new Issue)	122¾
Five-Twenties, 1867	124¼
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	122¾
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	123¾
Ten-Forties	116¾
Ten-Forties (coupons)	118
Currency Sixes	124¾
New Five Per Cents	116¾

STOCKS.

Western Union	76
Adams Express	1-13⅛
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	72
American Express	64
United States Express	51⅝
Pacific Mail	36⅝
New York Central	104⅛
Erie	17⅜
Harlem	134
Michigan Central	95½
Michigan Southern	
Union Pacific	74⅛
Illinois Central	101
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	90
Northwestern	82
Northwestern preferred	87½
Rock Island	103⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul	33⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	55⅜
Toledo and Wabash	87½
Fort Wayne	98½
Chicago and Alton	
Ohio and Mississippi	22¾
C. C. and I. C.	5½

THE MARKETS

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, May 27, 1875.

REMARKS—Trade could not be termed very active among wholesale dealers and the aggregate volume of transactions was somewhat below the average. The weather was decidedly warm. Our rivers are steadily reaching low water mark. Boats are beginning to meet with difficulty at certain points. The grain market was dull; buyers are asking larger concessions than holders are disposed to make; the former say they can wait and that they won't have to wait long; time, however, will decide how long. The crop reports are, like quotations, considerably mixed, one party being anxious to make them appear unfavorable whilst the other is disposed to be skeptical on the subject. Flour—The market was not so firm although prices are no lower; the receipts have been well kept up and a fair business was transacted. Apples—The receipts have been light; buyers, however, appear very indifferent about purchasing; the old crop will soon be exhausted. Potatoes are becoming a drag; the receipts have been unusually large; dealers have been holding them at prices above the views of a large portion of consumers; the fact is, other vegetables are coming in that, in a measure, take their place; if we had any we would sell.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	810	Apples, bbls	62
Butter, pks	35	Oats, bushels	2,186
Corn, bushels	2,120	Potatoes, bush	1,531
Hay, bbls	260	Cheese, bxs	618
Bacon, tcs	170	Wheat, bush	1,800
Rye, bush	500	Barley, bush	355

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—There was a large falling off in the receipts from the date of our last review; the demand however was a limited one, in fact the season for old crop is nearly at its close and will soon be over; the rates are: common to fair $2@2 50; prime to choice $2 50@3 50 per barrel; buyers do not appear anxious.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand was fair and sales were regular; so far however, as prices are concerned we have no change to record; sales ranged from 43@55c per gallon.

ASHES—The demand is slowly improving; the rates however are the same as those current for some days, viz; soda ash common 3¼@3½c; refined do 4@4¼c; potash 7½@8c; pearls 8½@9c; arsenic 6c; manganese 6½c; nitrate soda 3¾c; fluor spar 2c per lb.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The advance we have before noted has been fully maintained; at least holders are well pleased with the situation; we quote the former at $2 50@2 60 per gallon; the latter $1 22@1 24 per gallon.

ALES—Demand fair and sales were regular; we quote as follows: India ale $10@11; Porter $9@10; XX ale $9@10; X ale $8@9 per barrel; half barrels in the usual proportion; Bass' English ale is unchanged.

BROOM CORN—Firm and in good demand; the rates are: good to choice hurl 13¼@14½c; brush that will work into chice hurl broom 12¼@13½c; fair to good 10½@12c; inferior 10c; crooked 8@10c per pound.

BEANS—The market was dull but not changed; we quote medium $1 70@1 80; choice navies $1 90@2 per bush.

BUTTER—Trade, all things considered, has kept up better than was expected when the warm weather is taken into consideration; the present rates are prime to choice roll and dairy 25@27c; medium to good 18@22c; old stock 10@12c; these rates can hardly be sustained much longer.

BAGGING—Remains in fair supply and moderate demand; we quote Penn Mill two bushel 33c; two and a half do 38c; three do 45c each.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Trade is reported healthy with a fair local demand; the rates are as follows: ¼ lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½ lb do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $26; 10 lb boxes 40c per lb.

CHEESE—The receipts of new are steadily increasing with a good supply on the market; prices are weak and tending downwards; we quote Ohio factory at 13@14c; New York goshen 16½@17c; the eastern market is reported very unsettled.

CONCENTRATED LYE — Market steady at $7 50@8 00 per case.

COKE—The demand is slowly improving; the rates by the car load are $2 75@3 00 per ton.

CANNED GOODS—Dealers report a dull market and a falling off in the demand; peaches, 3 lb cans, $3 25@3 50 per dozen; tomatoes $1 50@1 60; corn $2 30@40.

CRANBERRIES—Are dull; we quote nominally at $10@12 per bbl.

CEMENT—Market steady and prices unchanged.

EGGS—Are nominal at 15@16c per dozen.

FLOUR—The demand was fair and sales were regular; the rates are: choice brands white winter wheat $7@7 50; Wisconsin, $6@6 25; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour $62 5@6 75. Rye flour $6. Graham flour 6 25@6 75. Oat meal 8 50@9 per bbl.

GROCERIES—The advance we have before noted has been maintained; the market was a steady ons; the stock of coffee in the East is reported light. Sugars have about touched bottom. Molasses is held firmly; the current rates are:

Green Coffees—Fancy Rio 24½c; choice Rio 23¼c; prime Rio 22c; good Rio 20c; Java 35c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 27½c; Rio, in bulk, 27c; Java, in papers, 40c; Java, in bulk, 39½c per lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8¼@8½c; Patna 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c.

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17½@18½c per lb; Cassia 33@35c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 26@27c per lb.

Candies—Star, full weight, 18½c; stearine 16c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 7c per lb papers.

Sugars—Crushed 11¾c; granulated 11½c; powdered 11¾c; Standard A 10¾c; New Orleans 8½@9¼c; Standard B 10¾c; extra C, standard 10¼c; extra B, yellow 9¾c; extra C, white 10c; extra C, yellow 9¾c; cut loaf 12⅝@12¾c.

Molasses—Strictly choice N. O. 72@75c; prime 70c; good 68c per gal.

Syrups—Extra white drips, 75c; sugar rips, 65c; lower grades, 45@50c.

Starch—Pearl, 5¼c; silver gloss, 9¾c; corn 10½c per lb.

Raisins—Layers $3 00 per box; valentia 12c per lb; currants 7½c per lb; prunes 9½@12c per lb.

Soaps—Babbit's Best $7; Babbit's New York City 9½c; Irish soap, $4 50; German mottled, 7c per box.

GRAIN—The market was unsettled; dealers were apart in their views, while neither side was willing to give way; the downward movement in the West has not been without its effect here; prices here are nominally unchanged if we except corn, in which a lower feeling prevails, caused by large receipts. Wheat is easier; transactions have been limited. A round lot would scarcely bring present rates. We quote: Choice Kentucky and Michigan white wheat $1 45@1 50 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 40@1 45; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 38@1 40; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 35@1 38. Spring wheat is easier and is quoted at $1 25@1 27; No 1 Chicago $1 20@1 22; No 2 $1 15@1 18. Corn—the market was a weak one; prices tend downward; we quote shelled at 84c per bushel for yellow; 83@85c for low mixed; ear was easy at 84@85c for yellow; 83@84c for mixed. Oats quiet and prices unchanged, the tendency being downward; we quote white at 74@74½c; mixed 72@73c. Rye is a shade easier but not not quotably lower at $1 15@1 20 per bushel. There is nothing doing in barley; prices are too unsettled to quote.

HOMINY—Is selling at $4 25@4 50 per barrel.

HAY—Market firm; we quote prime timothy on track $23@24 per ton; No 2 at $20@22; upland prairie $17@19; baled from store sold at the usual advance.

POTATOES—The receipts are the largest we have had for some time; prices are weak and tending downwards; we quote peach blows at 95c@$1 per bushel; peerless 75@80c per bushel.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The market was a little dull; the top has been reached. Hams 13¾@14c; shoulders 10@11c; rib sides 13c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear 14c; sugar cured shoulders 11¼c; breakfast bacon 13¾@14c; dried beef 15@15¼c; beef tongues $6 50@7 per dozen; ham sausage 10c; mess pork easier at $23@23 50 per bbl. Lard not so firm; we quote prime in tierces at 16¾c; in buckets 17¼c; in 3 lb caddies 18c; in 5 lb do 17¾c; in 3 lb pails 18½c; in 6 lb do 18¼c; in 6 lb do 18c per lb.

TALLOW—We quote choice at 8¾@9c; medium 8@8¼c.

RAGS—Are quoted at 2¼@3c per lb.

SEEDS—Choice medium $7 75@8 00; mammoth $8 75@9 00; Timothy $2 75@3 00 per bushel.

PEA NUTS—The demand is improving; sales choice white at 9½@10c per lb; choice red 7@7½c.

SALT—Sales by the dray load at $1 60@1 65; in a jobbing way at $1 80@1 85 per barrel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, May 27, 1875.

REMARKS — There was a somewhat drooping market for crude and prices were weak at about former rates. There is nothing new in regard to the various transportations' projects further than the only commendable resolution that has infused itself into politics to support no man for State officers who was opposed to the pipe line bill. Refined is somewhat firmer, New York quotations having advanced in all ¼c since Monday morning.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at $1 07½@1 10; Union do $1 02@1 05; immediate shipment $1 30@1 35. The market is very quiet with some activity shown in shipping oil, while oil for tanking and future delivery is not in demand.. Sales were 11,500 bbls at Parker's and 700 barrels at other points in the oil regions.

REFINED.

The refined markets at the East show a slight gain and quotations are nominally ¼c over that of our last report, New York having gained ¼c since the opening of the week. Here the market is a little stronger, but quotations are about the same, viz: 9¾@9¾c for standard white on the Connellsville track; 9¾@9½c on the Pennsylvania Railroad track.

NEW YORK.

Refined spot and May delivery 12¼@12¾c; June 12¾@12¾c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined rules at 12¼c for prompt delivery; 12¾c for early June.

BALTIMORE.

Refined for spot delivery is quoted at 12c.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, May 26.—The Courier says: United opened at $1 10, and, in the absence of buyers, fell to $1 08¾, at which it closed. Nothing was done in futures, but immediate shipment was quite active and large sales are reported.

Sales were reported at

UPPER ROAD.

500 bbls spot 1 32½

OIL CITY.

400 bbls spot 1 32½
300 bbls spot 1 31¼

UNITED AT WELLS.

2,000 bbls spot 1 08¾
1,500 bbls spot 1 10

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

7,000 bbls spot 1 32½
1,000 bbls spot 1 31¼

NEW YORK, May 26—Closing of the 25th: Petroleum—The market shows some improvement; there is rather more inquiry, but advanced prices are made through smaller offerings; business is limited; crude in bulk is quoted at 6c for prompt delivery and 6¼c for June; do in shipping order at 9¼c for prompt and 9¼c for June. Refined is quoted at 12¼c bid and 12¾c asked for prompt and 12¾c bid for first half of June and ¼@¼c above this price asked; Refined in cases quoted at 17@19½c; naphthaat 9½@9¼c. At Philadelphia refined is quoted at 12¾c for spot and 12¼@12¾c for first part of June; and at Baltimore at 12c for prompt delivery.

TITUSVILLE, May 26.—Market quiet and dull at $1 31¼@1 32½.

OIL CITY, May 26.—Market quiet and firm at $1 32½@1 35.

ROUSEVILLE, May 26.—Market quiet and nothing doing; held at about $1 25@1 27½.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 26.—Market not opened; can't quote.

TIDIOUTE, May 26. — Market dull; about $1 00 at wells.

PARKERS, May 26. — Market firmer; more buyers than sellers; United $1 07½; shipment $1 32½ bid.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26. — Market quiet; S. W. 12⅝c; crude 5⅝c; cases 18c; no sales.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 27, 1875.

CATTLE.

The market at the Union Cattle Yards presented but few changes, differing but little from those of the previous week. The entire offerings reached about 670 head. The market opened up slow and failed to improve up to the close. In regard to prices they ruled about the same as last week. Drovers, as usual, complained of hard times and making no money. They have also a few remarks to make against the unjust discrimination made by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad on freight. Taken as a whole, the market would not compare with last week. Stock cattle for some reason or other has not been offering with any kind of freedom. Prices are unsettled.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Prime to extra butchers' cattle	$7 50@7 75
Good	7 00@7 25
Common to fair	6 00@6 50
Inferior stock	5 00@5 50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market contained a fair supply of both sheep and lambs; in fact, the supply was in excess of the demand. The market in consequence was slow and prices very unsatisfactory. Butchers are still complaining of a very unsatistactory meat market; that the present rates afford them no profit. The following are the nominal rates: Prime fat sheep, $5 25@5 75 per cwt.; medium to good, $4 50@5. A lot of 120 head of common sold at $2 50 per head to 5 cents per lb. Another lot of 70 head sold at $4 80@5 50 per cwt. Lambs—Several small lots were disposed of at $1 50@4 per head.

HOGS.

As usual at this season of the year, the demand was a light one. The market was dull and neglected. The sales show a decline as compared with last week. A few head sold at $8 00, 8 50@8 75 per cwt., as per quality.

FRESH COWS.

The whole number on sale only reached about 25 head. The range of prices were $35 00, 40 00@50 00 per head, as per quality.

VEAL CALVES.

Continue to come forward freely, and for the common and medium grades the market is easier and prices drooping; choice veals, however, the offerings of which continue light, are still holding their own. Quotable at 5@5½c for common to fair, and 6@6½c for good to prime.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 27, 1875.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle was a fair one, exceeding that of the previous week by several car loads. The sales were liberal and larger than the week before. The market, taken as a whole, was an improvement on the preceding week, or in fact for any for some time past. The demand for Philadelphia account was large. This fact seemed to stimulate other dealers. The result was a natural one—an advance in prices of from 25@35c per cwt., and what was singular, the largest portion of the advance was on common and medium grades.

Sales were made at the following range, viz:

PRICES.

Prime to choice steers	$7 00@7 45
Fair to good	6 50@7 00
Common to medium	5 50@6 00

For stock cattle there was a falling off in the demand. This is, no doubt, caused by the backwardness of the season. The demand for this description of stock will, no doubt, increase for some time to come, or as soon as the pastures become suitable for grazing.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was a light one. The demand, however, was a limited one, but towards the close a better feeling sprung up, with a more active market. The improvement in the East had its effects on our market. However, there is not much dependence to be placed on the market these times, the rates in most instances being governed by the offerings.

The following are the rates demanded:

PRICES.

Clipped, prime 100 lbs		$5 50
do	good 90@95 lbs	5 25@5 37
do	80 to 85 lbs	4 75@5 00
do	70 to 75 lbs	4 25@4 50

HOGS.

The market was a dull one. The supply was only moderate, but fully up to the requirements of the market. The result was a decline in prices of ¼@¾c per lb. Even at the reductions buyers were indifferent. The weather is evidently too warm for hog purchasing. The best Philadelphia will not bring over $8 60 per cwt.; good medium $8 35@8 50; Yorkers were also lower; common, $7 25@7 50; prime, $7 60; Baltimore hogs, $7 70@7 90; at the close all descriptions were dull and prices very uncertain.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Cotton weak at 16@16¾c; futures closed quiet with sales of 43,200 bales; May 15 25-32@15 15-16c; June 15 25-32; July 15 29 32@15 13-16c; August 16 3 32@16⅛c; September 15 29-32c; October 15 7-16c@15½c; November 15 9-32@15 5-16c; December 15 9-32@15 5-16c; January 15 13-32@15 15-32c. Flour dull; receipts 5,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4 85@5 00; common to good $5 05@5 35; good to choice $5 35@5 75; white wheat extra $5 75@6 60; extra Ohio $5 05@7 65; St. Louis $5 35@8 65. Rye flour firm at $4 40@5 50. Corn meal buyers favor $3 25@4 65. Wheat lower; No 1 spring $1 20@1 23; No 2 Chicago $1 12@1 14; No 2 Milwaukee $1 15; do Northwest $1 14.

Dry Goods.

The general market continues quiet but clothiers are buying heavy woolens for men's wear more freely. Worsted coatings and Elysians are more active. Cotton goods continue depressed but prices generally are unchanged in agents' hands. Prints rather more active in first hands and good styles command full prices. The Glenham woolen mills sold yesterday for $195,000.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—Flour very quiet and only in limited demand; western extra $5@5 50; other grades unchanged. Wheat dull and weak; No 1 western amber $1 38; No 2 do $1 36@1 37; mixed do $1 34; No 1 western red $1 30; No 2 do $1 34. Corn unsettled; western mixed 78c. Oats weaker; western white 73c; western mixed 70@72c. Rye dull and nominally $1 14@1 18. Hay dull and lower; Pennsylvania and Maryland $1 17@1 24. Provisions dull with a heavy downward tendency. Pork nominally $21 50@22. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 11¾@11⅞c, loose. Bacon quiet; shoulders 9⅜@9¾c; clear rib 13c; hams 14½@15½c. Butter lower and in fair demand; western grass flavored 24@27c. Petroleum nominal; refined 12¼@12¾c; crude 5¾@5¾c. Coffee quiet but firm and unchanged. Whisky nominally $1 22@1 23.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Petroleum firm at 12½@12¾c for refined; 9c crude. Clover seed nominal. Timothy $2 62½. Flax seed $1 80. Flour dull with a downward tendency; superfine $4 75@5; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesoa family $5 50@6 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $6 25@6 50; high grades $7@8 25. Wheat dull and declining; red $1 35@1 37; amber $1 38@1 41; white $1 50. Rye $1 10. Corn unsettled and declining; yellow at 80c; western mixed 79@80c. Oats more slow; white 74@76c; mixed 71@73c. Whisky firm; western $1 22. Petroleum quiet. Mess pork $22; pickled hams 12@12½c; salted shoulders 8¾@9c. Lard 15@16c. Butter steady; New York and Bradford county extras 30c; do firsts 22@24c; western extras 24@25c; do firsts 17@19c; rolls extra 20@22c. Cheese declining; western fine 12@13c; do prime 11@11½c. Eggs firm and improving; western fresh 17½@18c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 1 spring 96@97c; No 2 93c spot; 93¾c seller June; 95½c seller July; No 3 90c; rejected 85c. Corn dull and unsettled; No 2 mixed 63¾@63¾c seller June; 68c bid seller July; rejected 60c. Oats dull and weak; No 2 57c bid spot; 57¾c bid seller June; 55c seller July; rejected 53c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unsettled; No 2 $1 20 asked; $1 15 bid spot; $1 seller September. Seeds steady and unchanged. Pork active and panickly lower; $19 40 spot or seller June; $19 70 seller July; $19 90@19 95 seller August. Lard dull and nominally unsettled at $14 20@14 25 spot or seller June; $14 70 seller August. Bulk meats active and lower; shoulders 7¾c; short rib middles 11@11½c; short clear 11¾c spot or seller June. Whisky $1 16 offered; $1 17 asked.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—Cotton dull at 15¼c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak at $1 23@1 30. Corn dull at 73@74c. Oats dull at 68@73c. Rye steady at $1 23@1 25. Barley dull but unchanged. Oils unchanged Eggs firm at 16c. Butter firm at 23@27c. Cheese—demand fair and market firm. Pork dull and nominal at $21 25 asked. Lard dull and nominal. steam 14¼@14¾c; kettle 14¾c. Bulk meats unsettled and irregular; shoulders sold at $8 35; closing offerings $8 bid; clear held at $11 75. Bacon in fair demand at 9¾, 9¼, 12¾, 12½, 12¾@12¾c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at $1 15.

Wool.

BOSTON, May 26.—Domestic wool continues in moderate demand, manufacturers buying only as wanted. Prices were about the same as last reported. In fine wools the demand is quite limited. Prices continue low and unsatisfactory. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces sold at 50@57c for common to medium; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 48@52½c; combing and delaine 60@66c; washed 42@50c; unwashed superfine and X pulled 40@57c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—Cotton, flour, rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 26½. Corn dull at 62@62¾c. Oats dull at 62½c. Whisky dull at $1 19. Pork lower at $20 87½. Dry salt nominal. Bacon dull and only small jobbing and order trade. Lard nominal. Hogs dull; shippers $6 75@7; bacon $7 25@7 50; butchers $7 65@8. Cattle steady; sales choice native at $6 50@6 70; good $5 60@5 65; mixed stock $4@4 65.

Detroit.

DETROIT, May 26.—Flour quiet at $6 15@6 35. Wheat dull; extra $1 25@1 26; amber $1 23½. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 73c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Money was easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4½. Sterling quiet at 486@486½ for sixty days, and 489¼ for sight. Customs receipts $181,000.

Gold opened and closed at 116 with sales during the day at 115⅞@116¼. Borrowing rates were flat at 1@3 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $78,000. Clearings $33,000,000. Governments steady. Railroad bonds quiet. State securities dull.

The stock market has been active with wide and frequent fluctuations in leading shares. Erie led the list in point of activity and decline, selling down to 16⅜ against 18¾ at the close of yesterday. The price recovered to 17½, and still later reacted to 17. The general market declined ¼ to ⅜ per cent, at the opening, and later advanced ¼ to 1¼ per cent. At second call, Pacific Mail reacted 1¼ per cent, and the remainder of the list fell off ¼ to ⅝ per cent. from the highest point. Northwest opened at 37⅜, rose to 39¼ and reacted to 38⅛. Pacific Mail advanced from 35⅞ to 37, and reacted to 35¾. Lake Shore fell off to 64½, a decline of 1 per cent. as compared with the closing quotation of yesterday, but afterwards recovered. Rock Island advanced from 102¾ to 103¾, and New York Central from 104⅜ to 104⅝. Western Union declined to 75¾ against 76¾ last evening. Ohios advanced from 22¼ to 23⅜. St. Paul ranged from 32¾ to 33¼, and C C and I C from 3 to 5½.

Stocks were irregular during the last hour of business, but were generally steady at the final close. Pacific Mail declined to 35¾ and closed at 36⅛. Erie reacted to 16¾, and afterwards recovered to 17